THE

London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to acquaint the Learner with Things as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the *English Grammar*, and late Sub-Master of St. PAUL's SCHOOL.

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1. A Short Introduction to GRAMMAR (commonly called the *Accidence*) generally to be uſed: Compiled for the Inſtruction of thoſe who deſire to attain the Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue.

2. Breviſſima Inſtitutio: Seu, Ratio Grammatices cognoſcendæ ad omnium Puerorum Utilitatem perſcripta (vulgò dicta *Lily's Grammar*) *quam ſolam Regia Majeſtas in omnibus Scholis docendam præcipit.*

3. *Lily*'s Rules conſtrued: Whereunto are added, *Tho. Robinſon*'s Heteroclites, the *Latin Syntaxis*, and *Qui mihi*. Alſo there are added the Rules for the Genders of Nouns, and Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines of Verbs, in *Engliſh* alone.

4. *Figuræ* and *Proſodia* conſtrued.

5. Inſtitutio Græcæ Grammatices Compendiaria, in Uſum Regiæ Scholæ Weſtmonaſterienſis. In Uſum ſtudioſæ Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam Literarum Nexus & Scripturæ Compendia, quæ partim Elegantiæ, partim Brevitatis Cauſâ, uſurpari ſolent.

6. A new Edition of *Lily's Grammar*, in which the Text has been collated with the oldeſt and beſt Editions; the Examples to the Rules compared with the ancient *Roman* Writers, and the Places cited from whence they were taken: Some few Things, which before were generally excepted againſt, amended; others, that were obſcure and difficult, explained by ſhort Notes; and the Whole printed upon a new Letter, and in a more plain and commodious Manner than any former Edition.

THE

PREFACE.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is neceſſary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Diſcouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the preſent Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Uſe, as foreign to the Deſign; and induſtriouſly omitted that vaſt Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do ſo frequently ſwell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as uſeleſs, until I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions; but this I will allow myſelf to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purpoſes; for why ſhould a Perſon that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbariſm, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and ſo conſequently will never be met with in any Claſſic or good Latin Author? a few of which I ſhall take the Liberty to inſtance, as they ſtand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Gloſſularia, Ribes, Leviſticum, Nicotiana, Piſtacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hiſpaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations *which they have* given *to* Latin Words; *a Fault ſcarce excuſable, ſince it betrays the Learner into ſuch Miſtakes, as will for ever hinder his true underſtanding of a* Roman Author. *Such are their rendering* Arbuſtum *for a Shrub*; Carmen *for one ſingle Verſe*; Humilitas *for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride*; Humilis *for one that is endued with it*; Camera *for a Chamber*; Caminus *for a Chimney*; Æs *for Braſs*; Pœdagogus *for a School Maſter*; Albumen *for the White of the Eye*; Laurus *for a Laurel. And an endleſs Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleaſant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewiſe to take Notice how often they confound* Adjectives *with* Subſtantives, *uſing them as ſuch: The putting in of* Phraſes; *the giving* Latin Names *to* Modern Things; *the uſing* Circumlocutions, *or two or three Words to expreſs one in* Engliſh; *the throwing in of ſo many compounded Words, upon the* Back *of one another. And laſtly, the inſerting only of* Nouns, *as if* Speech *was made of but* one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary *ought to contain a* Stock *of pure* primitive Words, *and ſuch principally as will be required to be known in the reading of the firſt eaſy* School Authors; *which, when the* Scholar *is once Maſter of, he will daily and inſenſibly be* increaſing, *as he proceeds to other Books; where the Senſe aſſiſts the Memory, and which will a thouſand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren* Words, *as they are daily ſtrung together in the Ordinary* Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I ſuppoſe, will be abundantly ſufficient for the fitting of the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, *the* Latin Teſtament,

Eraſmus, Phædrus, Æſop, Cato, Ovidii Triſtia, &c. *the Words being moſtly* Primitive, *and ſuch as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a* Compounded Word, *but that is but ſeldom; and which we are forced to receive, becauſe it is obſervable, That ſome* Derivatives *and* Compounded Words *are often more uſed than the* Simple *and* Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, *and has the Authority of ſome one or more of the* Claſſic Authors: *And if, for Method ſake, we have been obliged ſometimes to make uſe of a Word leſs pure than the reſt, or whoſe Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to ſet a Mark upon it as ſuch, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.*

The true and primitive Signification of the Words, as uſed among the beſt Authors, is given; almoſt all metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aſide, that ſo the Learner might not only have pure Words, *but alſo a clear Underſtanding of their Meaning.*

I have omitted ſeveral Words, which may be eaſily deduced from ſome other: For when a Boy knows that Legere *is* Latin *for* to read; Audire, to hear; *and can tell what the Supines ſignify; he may be eaſily taught how that from the firſt* Supine, *by changing* Um *into* Or, *a* Noun Subſtantive *is formed, which ſignifies the* Doer; *as from* Lectum, to read, *comes* Lector, a Reader. *From* Auditum, to hear, *comes,* Auditor, a Hearer. *So when he has learned the* Significations *of* Vocare, Ponere, Venire; *if he be informed, That theſe* Prepoſitions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, *being compounded, ſignify* To; Together; Down, *or* from; In, *or* Upon; Before, *or* Firſt; Forth; Back, *or* Up; Under; Upon, *or* Over;

he

he will presently know that Advocare *signifies* to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. *So he that knows what* Amicus, Avarus, *signifies, will soon learn what* Amicitia, Avaritia, *mean; as he that knows what* Liber, Culter, *are, will soon tell you that* Libellus *is* a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. *Likewise by him who hath learnt that* Tepere, Calere, *signify* to be warm, to be hot; *the Significations of* Teper, Calor, *will be presently understood.*

I have indeed put in three *or* four Verbal Nouns, *or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as* Pastor, Arator; *but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.*

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, *and not in the* English; *since this is a* Vocabulary *for the Learning of the* former Language, *and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our* Tongue *were unknown to the* Romans; *and therefore you cannot expect* Latin Words *for them since the* Romans *could not give* Names *to Things they knew nothing of.*

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most natural *and* entertaining *that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may, at the same Time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words,* understand *the Things* themselves *which they* express, *with their* Order *and* Dependence *upon one another. And the better to fix* both *upon the* Memory *of the young*

Readers,

Readers, *and to give them as clear an* Idea *as poſſible of what they learn, I have cauſed little* Draughts *and* Pictures *to be made of ſuch* Things *as are* known *and* diſtinguiſhed *by their* outward Shapes, *with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that come from the* Latin *in the* Roman *characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenſes and Supines to the Verbs.*

NOTE,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the ſame Numbers in the *Pictures* as thoſe in the *Cut* do to the ſame Figures among the *Words:* And that *m* ſtands for *Maſculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Alſo that a ſhort Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [¯].

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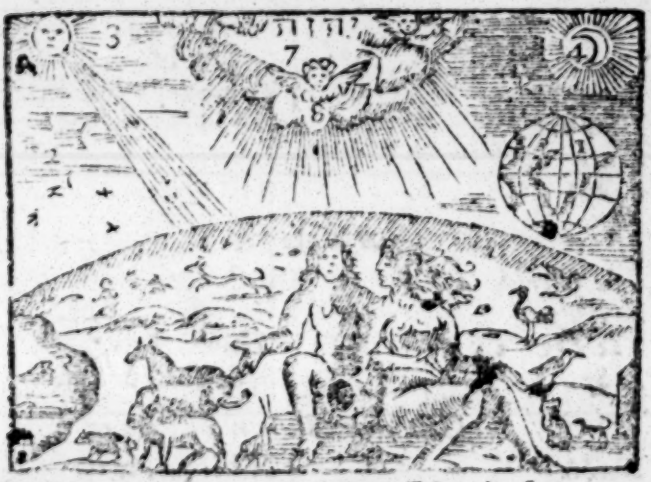
THE

LONDON VOCABULARY.

Of THINGS.



A Thing *hath*	Res, ei, f.
A Name	Nōmen, nomĭnis, n.
A Sign	Signum, i, n.
A Mark or *Note*	Nŏta, æ, f.
A Mode or *Manner*	Mŏdus, i, m.

A Kind

A Kind	Gĕnus, ĕris, n.
A Part	Pars, tis, f.
Or Member	Membrum, i, n.

A Part *is*

An Half	Dīmĭdĭum, i, n.
A Fragment or broken Part	Fruſtum, i, n.
A Crumb or little Piece	Mīca, æ, f.

Things *have alſo their*

Cauſe	Cauſa, æ, f.
Nature	Natūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Princĭpĭum, i, n.
End	Fīnis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, ĭnis, m.
Time	Tempus, ŏris, n.
Number	Nŭmĕrus, i, m.
Place	Lŏcus, i, m.
Space	Spătĭum, i, n.

A Thing *is*

The World 1	Mundus, i, m.
A Body	Corpus, ŏris, n.
The Sky 2	Æthēr, ĕris, m.
A Spirit	Spīrĭtus, ûs, m.

GOD *created the World out of*

Nothing	Nihĭlum, i, n.

In a Body *there is*

Matter	Mātĕrĭa, æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Figūra, æ, f.

In

In the Sky *are,*

The Sun 3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon 4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star 5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light	Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam 6	Jŭbar, is, n.

When Light *is withheld, there is made*

A Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
Darkneſs	Tĕnĕbræ, ārum, f.

A Spirit *is*

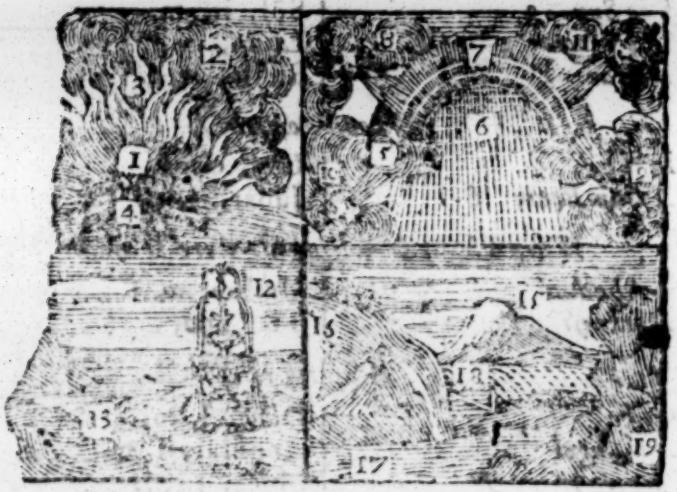
God	Dĕus, i, m.
An Angel	Angĕlus, i, m.
A Mind	Mens, tis, f. *Or,* ˘Anĭmus, i, m.
A Soul	˘Anĭma, æ, f.
A Devil	[1] Dīabŏlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven 8	[2] Cœlum, i, n.
The Element	˘Elĕmēntum, i, n.
Hell.	[3]

[1] This is only uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers.
[2] In the Plural *Cæli, Cælorum,* m.
[3] *Loci Inferni.*

II. *Of the* ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD *are Four* ELEMENTS, *or* Beginning *of all Things.*

FIRE	Gnis, is, m.
AIR	Aër, ĕris, m.
WATER	Aqua, æ, f.
EARTH	Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) *cometh*

A Spark	Scintilla, æ, f.
Smoke 2	Fūmus, i, m.
A Flame 3	Flamma, æ, f.
Soot	Fūlīgo, ĭnis, f.

In the Fire *are*

A Firebrand 4	Torris, is, m.
A live or hot Coal	Prūna, æ, f.
Embers, or hot Aſhes	Faville, æ, f.

After

After the Fire *there remains*

A dead Coal	Carbo, ōnis, m.
A dead or quenched Brand	Tĭtio, ōnis, m.
Aſhes,	Cĭnĭs, ĕris, m.
Or Cinders	*Or,* Cĭner.

In the Air (6) *are*

A Cloud 5	Nūbes, is, f.
A Fog, or Miſt	Nĕbŭla, æ, f.
A Stream	Văpor, ōris, m.
The Rainbow 7	Iris, ĭdis, f.
A Wind	Ventus, i, m.
A gentle Wind	Aura, æ, f.

The four Chief of Winds *are*

The Eaſt Wind 8	Eurus, i, m.
The Weſt Wind 9	Zĕphyrus, i, m.
The North Wind 10	Aquĭlo, ōnis, m.
The South Wind 11	Auſter, tri, m.

From a Cloud *cometh*

Rain	[1] Plŭvĭa, æ, f.
Snow	Nix, nīvis, f.
Hail	Grando, ĭnis, f.
Dew	Ros, rōris, m.
Froſt	Gĕlu, n. *Undeclined.*
Hoar, or white Froſt	Prŭīna, æ, f.
Thunder	Tŏnĭtru, n. *Undeclined*
A *Thunder-bolt*	Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
Lightning	Fulgur, ŭris, n.

Rain, *if it falls cloſe or thick, is*

A Shower	Imber, ris, m.

Rain, *if it be fierce, is*

A great Shower, or Storm	Nimbus, i, m.

[1] This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being underſtood.

Water *is*

A Spring, or Fountain 12	Fons, tis, m.
A River 13	Rivus, i, m. *Or*, Amnis, is, m.
A Wave	Unda, æ, f.
The Sea	Mare, is, n.

The Main Sea *that encompaſſes the World is*

The Ocean	Oceănus, i, m.

A River *hath*

A Bank	Rīpa, æ, f.
A Brink	Margo, ĭnis, d. *rather* m.
A Channel	Alvĕus, i, m.
A Whirlpool	Vortex, ĭcis, m.
A Gulf	Gurges, ĭtis, m.
A Shallow, or Ford	Vădum, i, n.

From Water *cometh*

A Drop	Gutta, æ, f.
A Bubble	Bulla, æ, f.
Foam, or Froth	Spūma, æ, f.
Ice	Glăcies, ēi, f.

Water, *when it wants Vent, ſpreads itſelf into*

A Pool, or Pond	Stagnum, i, n.
A Lake	Lăcus, ûs, m.
A Marſh, or Fen	Pălus, ūdis, f.
A Ditch	Lăcūna, æ, f.

The Sea *hath*

A Shore	Līttus, ŏris, n.
A Haven, or Port	Portus, ûs, m.
A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay	Sĭnus, ûs, m.
An Arm, or Strait	Frĕtum, i, n.

Land *incloſed with* Sea *or* Water *is*

An Iſle, *or Iſland* 14	Insŭla, æ, f.

The

The Earth *is*

Land	Tērra, æ, f.
Ground	Hŭmus, i, f.
Firm Ground	Sōlum, i, f.
	Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the Earth *is*

An Hill 15 [16	Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, *or great Hill*	Mons, tis, m.
A Plain Field 18	Campus, i, m,
A Vale, *or* Valley 17	Vallis, is, f.
A Rock 19	Rūpes, is, f.

Earth *mixed with Water is*

Mud	Līmus, i, m.
Mire, or Dirt	Cœnum, i, n.
	Or, Lūtum, i, n.

Earth *without Water is*

Duſt	Pulvis, ĕris, m.
	Or, Pulver, ĕris, m.

Earth *cut up with its own Herb is*

A Turf	Cēſpes, ĭtis, m.
A Clod of Earth	Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of Earth *are*

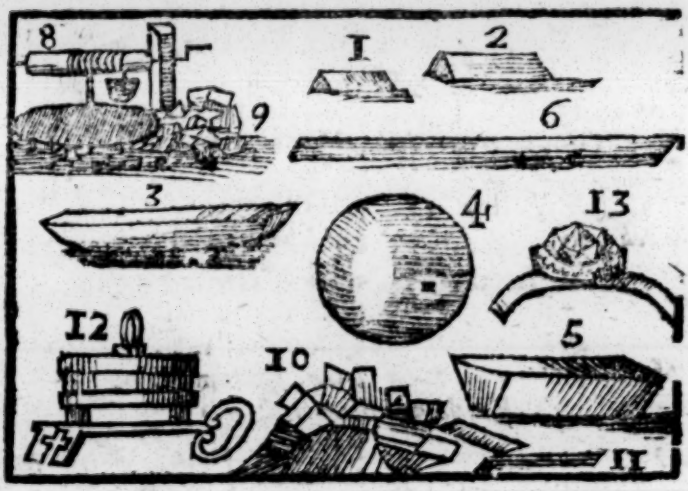
Clay	Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth	Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker	Rūbrica, æ, f.
Chalk	Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the Earth *is taken*

A Mineral	[1] Mĭnĕra, æ, f.
A Plant	Planta, æ, f.

[1] This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore ſhould have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make uſe of it here.

III. *Of* MINERALS *and* METALS.



The EARTH, *or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the* EARTH *is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.*

A Mineral *is*

Juice	Succus, i, m.
A Metal	Metallum, i, n.
A Stone	Lăpis, ĭdis, m.

Mineral *Juices are*

Salt	Săl, is, m.
Allum	Alūmen, ĭnis, n.
Sulphur	Sulfur, ŭris, n.
Amber	Succĭnum, i, n.

A Metal

A Metal *is all that which is digged and fetched out of the* Earth ; *as*

Gold 1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver 2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead 3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper 4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin 5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron 6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead *is made*

Red Lead	Sandyx, ȳcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Mĭnĭum, i, n. 1
White Lead	Cērūſſa, æ, f.

Artificial *Metals* [ſuch as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Braſs*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel	Chălybs, ybis, m.

From Copper *or* Braſs *cometh a green Ruſt, or*

Verdigreaſe	Ærūgo, ĭnis, f.

Metals *are digged out of*

A Mine 8	Fodīna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry (foſſile) Body, and is

Sand	Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārĕa, æ, f.
A big Stone 10	Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Sĭlex, ĭcis, d.
A Pumice *Stone*	Pūmex, ĭcis, m.

1 This Word is alſo uſed by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*, and *Lucan*, &c. for the *Mine* itſelf.

A Whetſtone 11	Cos, ōtis, m.
A Marble	Marmor, ris, n.
A Loadſtone 12	Magnes, ētis, m.
A Jewel 13	Gemma, æ, f.

A Jewel *or precious Stone is*

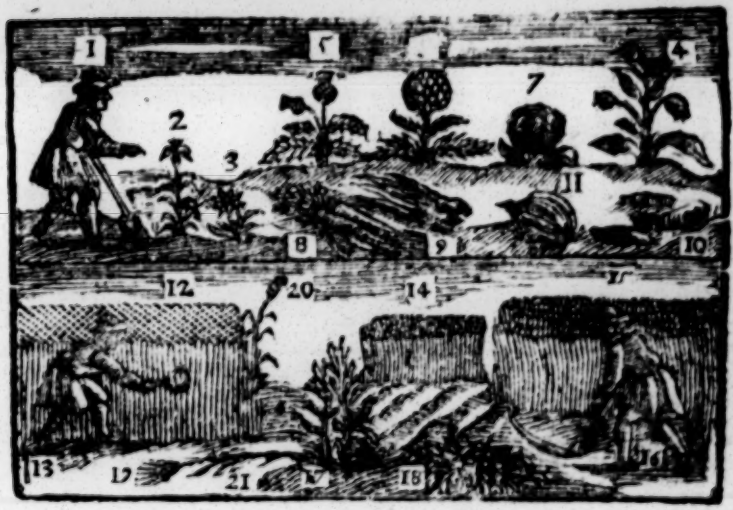
A Diamond	˘Adămas, antis, m.
A Sapphire	Sāpphīrus, i, f.
A Chryſolite	Chrysŏlithus, i, m.
An Emerald	[1] Smărāgdus, i, m.
A Carbuncle of a fiery Colour	Pyrōpus, i, m.
A Jaſper	Jaſpis, ĭdis, f.
An Agate	˘Achātes, æ, *or* is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Glaſs	Vitrum, i, n.
A Cryſtal	Cryſtallus, i, f. *Or*, Cryſtallum, i, n.
A Pearl	Margărīta, æ, f.

[1] It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. *Of* PLANTS.



A PLANT *is*

AN HERB	HErba, æ, f.
A SHRUB	Frŭtex, ĭcis, m.
A TREE	Arbor, ŏris, f.

An HERB *is*

Graſs	Grāmen, ĭnis, n.
Flax	Līnum, i, n.
All Manner of Corn or [*Grain*	Frumēntum, i, n.

The Names of ſome of the moſt common Herbs *are*

A Bur	Lappa, æ, f.
Fern, or Brakes	Fĭlix, ĭcis, f.
Hemlock	Cĭcūta, æ, f.
Hyſſop	Hyſſōpus, i, f.

A Lily 2	Līlĭum, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	˘Amărăcus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moſs	Muſcus, i, m.
A Muſhroom, or Toadſtool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtīca, æ, f.
Parſley	˘Apĭum, n.
A Poppy 4	Păpāver, ĕris, n.
A Ruſh	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crŏcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvĭa, iæ, f.
Sorrel	Lăpăthus, i, m.
Sea-weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southernwood	˘Abrŏtŏnum, i, n.
A Thiſtle 5	Cardŭus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Vervain	Verbēna, æ, f.
Violet	Vĭŏla, æ, f.
Wormwood	Abſinthĭum, i, n.
Eatable HERBS.	˘Olus, ĕris, n.
An Artichoak 6	Cĭnăra, æ, f.
Aſparagus, *Sperage, or* Sparrow Graſs	Aſpărăgus, i, m.
Lettuce	Lactūca, æ, f.
Coleworts	Braſsĭca, æ, f.

Which becoming headed, are called

Cabbage 7	[1]

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allĭum, i, n.

[1] *This is called* Braſsĭca Căpĭtāta.

A Leek	Porrum, i, n.
An Onion	Cēpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
Raddiſh 3	Răphănus, i, m.
A Turnip	Răpum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits *are*

A Cucumber	Cŭcŭmis, is, & ĕris, m.

The biggeſt ſort of which Fruit *is*

A Pumpion, or *Pumpkin*	Pĕpo, ōnis, m.

A delicious ſort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.

As the biggeſt ſort is

A Gourd	Cŭcūrbĭta, æ, f.

(12) CORN *is*

Barley 14	Hordĕum, i, n.
Millet, *or Grout*	Mĭlium, i, n.
An Oat 15	ˇAvēna, æ, f.
Rice	Oryza, æ, f.
Wheat 13	ˇAdor, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal, or Flour	Fărīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, ŭris, m.
PULSE *is*	Lĕgūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Bean 17	Făba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lōlĭum, i, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Piſum, i, n.
Vetches, *or Tears* 18	Vĭcĭa, æ, f.

A Lily 2	Līlĭum, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	˘Amărăcus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moſs	Muſcus, i, m.
A Muſhroom, or Toadſtool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtīca, æ, f.
Parſley	˘Apĭum, n.
A Poppy 4	Păpāver, ĕris, n.
A Ruſh	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crŏcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvĭa, iæ, f.
Sorrel	Lăpăthus, i, m.
Sea-weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southernwood	¯Abrŏtŏnum, i, n.
A Thiſtle 5	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m. *Or*, Thymum, i, n.
Vervain	Verbēna, æ, f.
Violet	Vĭŏla, æ, f.
Wormwood	Abſinthĭum, i, n.

Eatable HERBS.	˘Olus, ĕris, n.
An Artichoak 6	Cĭnăra, æ, f.
Aſparagus, *Sperage*, or Sparrow Graſs	Aſpărăgus, i, m.
Lettuce	Lactūca, æ, f.
Coleworts	Braſsĭca, æ, f.

Which becoming headed, are called

Cabbage 7	[1]

Eatable Roots are

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[1] *This is called* Braſsĭca Căpĭtāta.

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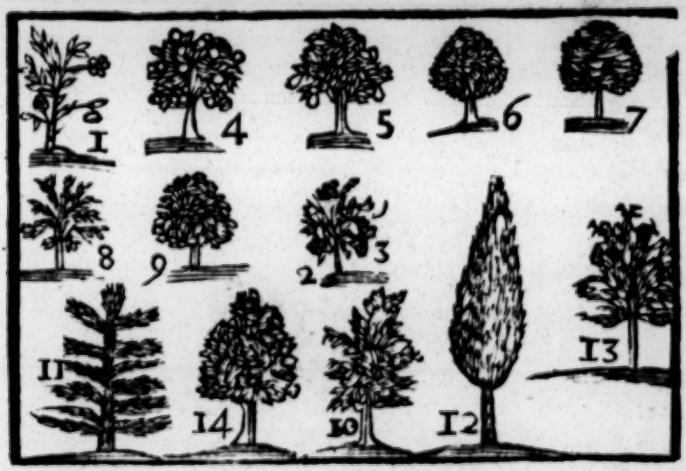
Darnel	Lōlĭum, i, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Piſum, i, n.
Vetches, *or Tears* 18	Vĭcĭa, æ, f.

In Corn *is*

The Beard 19	ĕArīſta, æ, f.
An Ear 20	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, *or ſingle Corn*	Grānum, i, n.
An Huſk	Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk	Culmus, i, m.
Standing Corn *is* 12	Sĕges, ĕtis, f.
A mixture of ſundry Grains Or *Meſcelline, is*	Farrāgo, ĭnis, f.

V. *Of* TREES *and* SHRUBS.



A SHRUB *is a Plant which riſeth not up to the juſt Bigneſs of a Tree; ſuch is*

THE Bramble	˘Rubus, i, m, *or* f.
The Juniper	Jūnĭpĕrus, i, f.
Ivy	Hĕdĕra, æ, f.
The Myrtle	Myrtus, i, f.
A Reed	Călămus, i, m.
	Or, ˘Arundo, ĭnis, f.
The Roſe-buſh 1	Rōſa, æ, f.
The Tamariſk	Myrīca, æ, f.
The Vine 2 beareth	Vitis, is, f.
A Bunch of Grapes 3	Răcēmus, i, m.
A Vine Leaf is	Pampĭnus, i, m.

POME-BEARING *Trees are*

The Apple-tree 5	Mālus, i, f.
The Fig-tree	Fīcus, ûs, f.
The Medlar-tree	Meſpĭlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-*tree* 6	Pyrus, i, f.
The Service, *or* Sorb-*tree*	Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing *Trees are*

The Cherry-tree	Cĕrăsus, i, f.
The Olive-tree	[1] Olīva, æ, f. *Or*, Olea, æ, f.
The Palm-*tree*	Palma, æ, f.
The Plumb-tree	Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing *Trees are*

The Bay-tree	Laurus, i, *or* ûs, f.
The Box-*tree*	Buxus, i, f.
The Elder-tree	Sambūcus, i, f.
The Mulberry-tree 9	Mōrus, i, f.
The Yew-tree	Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing *Trees are*

The Almond tree	Amygdăla, æ, f.
The Beech-tree	Fāgus, i, f.
The Filberd-tree	Cōrylus, i, f.
The Walnut-tree 14	[1] Juglans, dis, f.

Foreſt-Trees *are*

The Alder-tree	Alnus, i, f.
The Aſh-tree 10	Fraxĭnus, i, f.
The wild Aſh	Ornus, i, f.
The Birch-tree	Bĕtŭla, æ, f.
The Cedar-*tree* 11	Cēdrus, i, f.
The Cork-tree	Suber, ĕris, n.
The Cyprus-tree	Cŭpreſſus, i, *or* ûs, f.
The Elm 13	Ulmus, i, f.
The Fir-tree	˘Abies, ētis, f.
The Lime, or Linden-tree	Tilĭa, æ, f.
The Maple	˘Acer, ĕris, n.
The Oak	Quercus, ûs, f.

[1] *Arbor* is underſtood.

An Oak of the hardeſt kind	Rōbur ŏris, n.
The Holm Oak	Ilex, ĭcis, f.
The Pine-tree	Pīnus, ûs, f.
The Plane-tree	Plătănus, i, f.
The Poplar-*tree*	Pŏpŭlus, i, f.
The Turpentine-tree	Tĕrĕbinthus, i, f.
The Willow-tree	Sălix, ĭcis, f.

Trees *bear*

Fruit	Fructus, ûs, m.
is	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ŭcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome *is here to be taken for any Fruit, whoſe Skin or Peel is not hard; ſuch is*

An Apple	Mălum, i, n.
A Cherry	Cĕraſum, i, n.
A Date	Dactylus, i, m.
A Fig	Fīcus, i, *or* ûs, f.
A Medlar	Meſpĭlum, i, n.
An Olive	Olīva, æ, f.
A Pear	Pyrum, i, n.
A Plumb	Prūnum, i, n.
The ſorb *Apple*	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut *is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; ſuch is*

An Almond	Amygdăla, æ, f.
A Cheſnut	[2] Caſtanĕa, æ, f.
A Filberd	[2] Avellāna, æ, f.
A Walnut	[2] Juglans, dis, f.

[2] Theſe are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being underſtood.

A Berry

A Berry *is a ſmall round Fruit, growing on Trees, or Shrubs, ſuch is*

A Grape	Uva, æ, f.
in which is	
A Grape-ſtone	Acĭnus, i, m.
A Mulberry	Mōrum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frăgum, i, n.

Spice-bearing *Trees bring forth*

Spice	Arōma, tis, n.
is	
Cinnamon	Cāſia, æ, f.
	Or, Cinnămum, i, n.
Ginger	Zingiber, ĕris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĭdis, f, *in* Plautus.
Pepper	Pĭper, ĕris, n.

The Oak *bears*

An Oak Corn, or Acorn	Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees *alſo come*

Frankincenſe	Thus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pĭcis, f.
Roſin	Rēsĭna, æ, f.

Parts *of a* Plant *are*

The Root	Rādix, ĭcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, m.
The Bark	Cortex, ĭcis, d.
A Bough, or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Surcŭlus, i, m.
A Sucker, or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A freſh or green Leaf	Frons, frondis, f.
A dead or withered Leaf	Folium, i, n.
A Bloſſom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

Trees

TREES *have*

Wood	Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot	Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood *is made*

A Faggot	Faſcis, is, m.

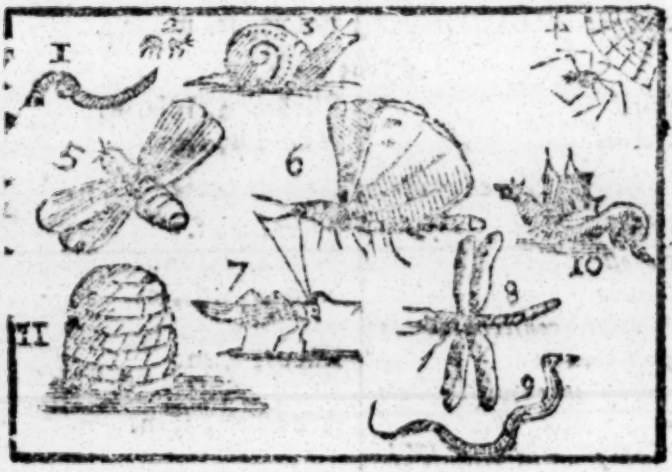
A Nut *hath*

A Shell	Pŭtāmen, ĭnis, n.
A Kernel	Nūclĕus, i, m.

Trees *growing together make*

A Wood	Sylva, æ, f.
A Foreſt	Syltus, ûs, m.
A Grove	Nĕmus, ŏris, n.
A Grove conſecrated to ſome God is	Lūcus, i, m.
A Place planted with Trees is	Arbuſtum, i, n.
A Place planted with Willows is	Sălictum, i, n.
A Place planted with Oaks is	Quercētum, i, n.

VI. *Of* INSECTS.



AN Animal *or Living Creature hath*	A Nïmal, ālis, n.
Life	Vita, æ, f.
Senſe	Senſus, ûs, m.
Sex	Sexus, ûs, m.

There are five outward Senſes.

The Sight	Viſus, ûs, m.
The Hearing	Audītus, ûs, m.
The Smell	Odōrātus, ûs, m.
The Taſte	Guſtus, ûs, m.
The Touch, *or* Feeling	Tactus, ûs, m.

By

By the Senſes *are perceived*

Colour	Cŏlor, ōris, m.
A Sound,	Sŏnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	˘Odor, ōris, m.
Taſte, or Reliſh	Săpor, ōris, m.

Beſides the five Outward Senſes *above mentioned, there are three* Inward Senſes *given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.*

The Common Senſe	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mĕmōria, æ, f.

The Senſes *at Reſt are called*

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal *is*

An Inſect	Inſectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. *Or,* Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	˘Avis, is, d.
A Beaſt	Beſtia, æ, f.
A Fiſh	Piſcis, is, m.
A Man	Hŏmo, ĭnis, m.

§ Called *Senſus Communis.*

* Phantās˘ia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the *Maſculine* Gender, *Anguis* is underſtood; when in the *Feminine, Beſtia* is underſtood.

INSECTS *are ſmall Animals without Blood, having an Inciſure, or Reſemblance of Cutting, common to moſt of them, on ſome Part of their Bodies.*

Creeping Inſects *are*

A Worm 1 [2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Piſmire	Formĭca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar	˘Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea	Pūlex, ĭcis, m.
A Glow Worm	Cĭcindēla, æ, f.
An Horſe Leech	Hĭrudo, ĭnis, f.
A Louſe	Pēdĭcŭlus, i, m.
A Moth	Tĭnĕa, æ, f.
Nits	Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm	Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail 3	Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider 4	˘Arānĕa, æ, f.
A Water Spider	Tīpŭla, æ, f.
A Tick	Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall Louſe, Bug, or Chinch	Cimex, ĭcis, m.

Flying Inſects *are*

A Bee 5	˘Apis, is, f.
A Beetle [*fly*	Scărăbæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-	˘Asīlus, i, m.
A Butterfly 6	Pāpĭlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket	§ Cĭcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket	Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly	Muſca, æ, f.
A Gnat	Cŭlex, ĭcis, m.
A Graſhopper, or Locuſt	Lŏcuſta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

A Spaniſh Fly	Canthăris, ĭdis, f.
A Waſp [8	Veſpa, æ, f.
An Hornet, or great Waſp	Crābro, ōnis, m.
A Drone	Fūcus, i, m.
hath not	
A Sting	˘Acūlĕus, i, m.

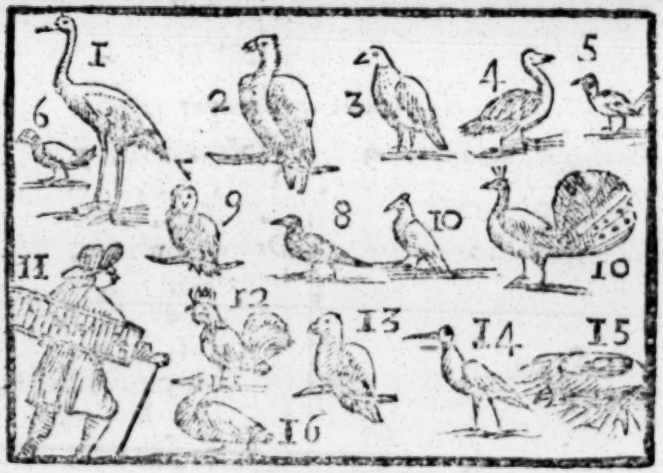
A Serpent *or* Creeper *is*

An Adder, or Viper 9	Vīpĕra, æ, f. 9
An Aſp	Aſpis, ĭdis, f.
A Baſiliſk	Bāsĭliſcus, i, m.
A Dragon 10	Drăco, ōnis, m.
A Lizard	Lăcertus, i, f.
A Salamander	Sălămandra, æ, f.
A Scorpion	Scorpĭus, ii, m.
	Or, Scorpĭo, ōnis, m.
A Snake	Cŏlŭber, bri, m.
A Water Snake	Nātrix, īcis, m.
	Or, Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

A Bee Hive 11	Alveāre, is, n. &
maketh	Alveārium, i, n.
Honey	Mel, lis, n.
An Honey Comb	Făvus, i, m.
Wax	Cēra, æ, f.
A Swarm of Bees is	Exāmen, ĭnis, n.

VII. *Of* BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (11) *are*

A *Black Bird*	Mĕrŭla, æ, f.
A *Chaffinch*	Frīngilla, æ, f.
A Gold Finch	Carduēlis, is, f. *Or*, ˘Acanthis, ĭdis, f.
A Green Finch	Chlōris, ĭdis, f. *Or*, Vĭrĕo, ōnis, m.
A Lark	˘Alauda, æ, f.
A Nightingale	Luſcĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Quail	Corturnix, īcis, f.
A Robin Red Breaſt	Erĭthăcus, i, m.
A Starling, or Stare	Sturnus, i, m.
A Thruſh	Turdus, i, m.
A Titmouſe	Pārus, i, m.

Birds

BIRDS *which live about, or in* Watery Places, *are*

A Coot	Fŭlĭca, æ, f. & Fŭlix, ĭcis, f.
A Crane 1	Grus, ŭis, d.
A Didapper or Dob-chick	Mergus, i, m.
A Duck 16	˘Anās, ātis, f.
A Gooſe 4	Anſer, ĕris, m.
An Heron	Ardĕa, æ, f.
A Pelican	Pĕlĭcānus, i, m.
A Stork	Cĭcōnĭa, æ, f.
A Swan	˘Olor, ōris, m. *Or*, Cygnus, i, m.
A Water Wagtail	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
King's Fiſher	Halcyon, *Or*, Alcyon, ŏnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS *are*

A Crow or Rook 8	Cornix, īcis, f.
A Cuckow	Cŭcŭlus, i, m.
An Eagle	˘Aquĭla, æ, f.
An Hawk	Accipĭter, tris, m.
A Kite or Glead	Milvus, i, m. *Or*, Milŭus, i, m.
A Magpy or Piannet 5	Pīca, æ, f.
An Owl 9	Noctŭa, æ, f. *Or*, Būbo, ōnis, m.
A Parrot 13	Pſittăcus, i, m.
A Raven	Corvus, i, m.
A Vulture	Vultur, ŭris, *Or*, Vultŭrius, i, *Phæd.*

BIRDS *dwelling about the* HOUSE *are*

A Cock 12	Gallus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is*

A Hen	Gallīna, æ, f.

A Dove or Pigeon 10	Cŏlumbus, i, m.
A Peacock 10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow 6	Paſſer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow	Hĭrundo, ĭnis, f.
A Cock *being gelt is called*	
A Capon	Cāpo, ōnis, m. *Or,* Cāpus, i, m.

Beſides thoſe Birds *before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as*

A Bat	Veſpertīlio, ōnis, m.
An Hedge Sparrow	Currūca, æ, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, īcis, f.
A Pheaſant	Phāſiānus, i, m.
A Ring Dove	Pălumbes, is, f.
A Turtle Dove	Turtur, ŭris, m.
A Bird *hath*	
A Bill or Beak	Roſtrum, i, n.
A Comb or Creſt	Criſta, æ, f.
A Wing	Āla, æ, f.
A Feather	Plūma, æ, f.
An hard Feather or Quill	Penna, æ, f.
A Craw or Crop	Inglūvĭes, ei, f.
A Bird *lays in*	
A Neſt 15	Nīdus, i, m.
An Egg 15	Ovum, i, n.
hath	
A White	Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Yolk	Vītellus, i, m.
A Fowler or Bird Catcher	[1]Auceps, cŭpis, c.
Catcheth Birds *with*	
Birdlime	[2]Viſcum, i, n.
And puts them into	
A Cage or Aviary 11	Aviārium, i, n.

[1] Alſo a *Poulterer.*

[2] Alſo a Shrub growing in *Oak Trees,* called *Miſletoe,* or *Miſſeldine.*

VIII.

VIII. *Of* FISHES.

River and Pond FISHES *are*

A *N Eel* 1	ANguilla, æ, f.
A *Gudgeon*	Gōbius, i, m.
	Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
A Pearch 2	Percă, æ, f.
A Pike	Lūcĭus, i, m.
A Tench	Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH *are*

A Dolphin 3	Delphĭnus, i, m.
A Mullet	Mugil, ĭlis, m.
An Oyſter 4	Oſtrĕa, æ, f.
A Whale 5	Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH *common to both* Salt *and* Freſh *Water are*

A Crab Fiſh 6	Cancer, ri, m.
A Salmon	Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES *have*

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Inſtead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES *have alſo*

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.

FISH *that are covered with*

A Shell	Teſta, æ, f.
are called	
Shell Fiſh	Conchylĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Fiſherman 8	Piſcātor, ōris, m.
Catcheth FISH *with*	
An Hook 9	Hāmus, i, m.
A Net 10	Rēte, is, n.
Salt Fiſh	Salſamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-footed BEASTS.

Some are tame,

As

CATTLE *The labouring Beaſt*	PĔcus, ŏris, n. Jūmentum, i, n.

The Four-footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild *Beaſt*	[1] Fĕra, æ, f.

Cattle *is*

All Sort of Neat Ox, Bull, or Cow	Bos, bŏvis, m. & f.

[1] *This is an Adjective,* Beſtia, *or* Pecus, *being underſtood.*

A Bull 1	Taurus, i, m.
Whoſe Female *is*	
A Cow	Vacca, æ, f.
An He Goat 2	Hircus, i, m.
A gelded Goat	Cāper, ri, m.
An Hog 3	Porcus, i, m.
A Ram	*Arĕes, ĕtis, m.
Whoſe Female *is*	
A Sheep 4	*Ovis, is, f,
A Cow *brings forth*	
A Calf	Vĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Ram *gelded is called*	
A Wedder	Vervex, ēcis, m.
A Cow *that never yet was with* Calf *is called*	
An Heifer	Jŭvenca, æ, f.
A She Goat bringeth forth	Cāpra, æ, f.
A young Goat or Kid	Hœdus, i, m.
A Sheep *brings forth*	
A Lamb	Agnus, i, m.
A Sow *brings forth*	*Sus, ſuis, com.
A Pig	Porcellus, i, m.
A Pig *not gelded is called*	
A Boar *Pig*	Verres, is, m.

* *Sus* in Latin is uſed when we ſpeak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is alſo in Engliſh; but with this Difference, that Swine is uſed in both Numbers.

A Pig

A Pig *gelded is called*

A Barrow Pig	[1] Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beaſts are

An Aſs 5	˘Aſĭnus, i, m.
A Camel	Cămēlus, i, m.
An Elephant 6	˘Elĕphas, antis, m.
An Horſe 7	˘Equus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is called*

A Mare	˘Equa, æ, f.
A Mule	Mūlus, i, m. & Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse *belong*

A Bridle 7	Frænum, i, m.
A Saddle 7	˘Ephippĭum, i, n.

Wild Beasts *are*

An Ape 8	Simĭus, i, m. *Or*, Sīmĭa, æ, f.
A Bear 9	Urſus, i, m.
A Wild Boar	˘Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit	Cŭnīcŭlus, i, m.
A Deer 10	[2] Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox	Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart or Stag	Cervus, i, m.

Whoſe Female *is called*

A Hind	Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth A Fawn	Hinnŭlus, i, m.

[1] *Porcus*, is underſtood.

[2] The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

An Hare 11	Lĕpus, ŏris, m.
An Hedge Hog	Echīnus, i, m.
A Lion 12	Lĕo, ōnis, m.

Whoſe Female *is*

A Lioneſs	Lĕæna, æ, f.
A Leopard	Pardus, i, m.
A Mole	Talpa, æ, d.
A Monkey or Marmoſet	Cercopĭthēcus, i, m.
An Ounce	Lynx, cis, f.
A Panther	Panthĕra, æ, f.
A Porcupine	Hyſtrix, ĭcis, f.
A Squirrel	Sciūrus, i, m.
A Tyger	Tĭgris, is, f.
A Wolf	Lŭpus, i, m.

Beasts *that dwell about the Houſe are*

A Dog or Bitch 13	Cănis, is, com.
A Cat 14	Fēlis, is, f.
A Mouſe 15	Mus, mūris, m.
A Rat	[1]
A Weaſel	Muſtēla, æ, f.

A Mouſe *is taken in*

A Mouſe Trap 15	Muſcipŭla, æ, f. *Or,* Muſcipŭlum, i, n. *Phæd.*

Four-footed Beaſts, *that live as well by* Water *as* Land, *are*

A Beaver	Fĭber, ri, m.
A Crocodile	[2] Crŏcŏdīlus, i, m.
A Frog	Rāna, æ, f.
A Tortoiſe	Teſtūdo, ĭnis, f.

[1] Commonly called *Sorex.*

[2] It ought to be written *Corcodilus.*

A Number *of ſmall* Cattle, *as* Sheep, &c. *is called*

A Flock	Grex, grĕgis, m.

A Number *of big* Cattle, *as* Oxen, &c. *are called*

An Herd	Armentum, i, n.
A little Dog, Whelp, Kitling, *the Young of all Beaſts, is*	Cătŭlus, i, m.

BEASTS *have* (Some)

An Hoof	Ungŭla, æ, f.
An Horn	Cornu, n.
A Tail	Cauda, æ, f.
A Skin	Pellis, is, f.
An Hide	Tergus, ŏris, n.
Any Skin or Leather is	Cŏrium, i, n.

BEASTS *are covered with either*

A Briſtle	Sēta, æ, f.
Or Hair or Shag	Pīlus, i, m.
Or Wool	Lāna, æ, f.
A Fleece of Wool	Vellus, ĕris, n.

The BULL, OX, *and* COW, *are remarkable for the Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called*

The Dewlap	Pālĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT *is remarkable for his*

Snout or Trunk	Prŏboſcis, ĭdis, f. *Or,* Prŏmuſcis.

The GOAT *is remarkable for his*

Beard	Barba, æ, f.

The Horse *is remarkable for his*

Mane	Jŭba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat *of ſome Beaſts is called*

Sewet *or Tallow*	Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth Sheep *is*

A Shepherd	Paſtor, ōris, m.
who hath	
A Crook or Staff	Pĕdum, i, n.
A Scrip or Wallet	Pēra, æ, f.
An Huntſman	Vēnātor, ōris, m.
hath	
An Hunting-ſtaff, or Pole	Vēnābŭlum, i, n.

And allures the Beaſts *out of their*

Cave or Den	Căverna, æ, f.
into	
A Pitfall	Fŏvĕa, æ, f.
A Ditch	Scrobs, is, d.
Or into	
A Net	Caſſis, is, m.

X. Of MAN reſpecting his Age, or Kindred.

A MAN *by his Age is firſt*

A *Babe*, Infant, *or Child that cannot yet ſpeak, then*	INfans, tis, c.
A Boy or Lad 2	Pūer, i, m.
Afterwards a young Man 3	Adoleſcens, tis, c.
A grown Man 4	Vir, vĭri, m.
An old Man 5	[1] Senex, sĕnis.

[1] *Infans*, *Adoleſcens*, and *Senex*, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped our Method will excuſe the inſerting them here.

So in the other Sex, *there is*

An Infant *or Babe* 1	Infans ⟶ ——
A Girl, Laſs, or Wench 6	Puella, æ, f.
A Maid or Virgin 7	Virgo, ĭnis, f.
A grown Woman 8	Mŭlier, ĕris, f.
An Old Woman 9	˘Anus, ûs, f.

A Man *by his* Kindred *is*

A Father	Pāter, tris, m.
A Grand Father	˘Avus, i, m.
A Son	Fīlĭus, i, m.
A Grand Child	Nēpos, ōtis, m.
A Brother	Frāter, tris, m.
A Father in-Law	Sŏcer, ĕri, m.
A Son-in-Law	Gĕner, ĕri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, *is called*

A Step Father	Vitrĭcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrŭus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	˘Avuncŭlus, i. m.

A Brother's or Siſter's Son is called

A Nephew	[1]
A Couſin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	[2] Pătruēlis, is, m.

[1] *A Nephew is called* Fīlĭus Frātris, *or* Fīlius Sŏrōris.

[2] *It is an adjective,* Frāter *being underſtood.*

A Wo-

A Woman *by her* Kindred *is*

A Mother	Mater, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avĭa, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlĭa, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sŏror, ōris, f.
A Mother-*in-Law*	Nŭrus, ûs, f.
A Step Mother	Nŏverca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	[1]

A Man too big is

A Giant 10	Gĭgas, antis, m.

A Man too little

A Dwarf 11	Pumĭlio, ōnis, m.

Proper Names.

The proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adamus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Authony	Antŏnius, i, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Carŏlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgĭus, i, m.
Henry	Henrĭcus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Jóannes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

[1] *A Niece is called,* Filia Frātris, *or* Filia Sŏrōris.

Peter

Peter	Pētrus, i, m.
Richard	Ricardus, i, m.
Robert	Robertus, i, m.
William	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names *of Women are,*

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catherine	Cătharina, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannah	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Joan	Joanna, æ, f.
Mary	Maria, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Susan	Susanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of PARTS of Man's BODY.

Parts *of the* BODY *are*

THE Head 1	CAput, ĭtis, n.
The Trunk	Truncus, i, m.
A Limb	Artus, ûs, m.

On the HEAD *are*

The Hair 2	Crīnis, is, m.
	Or, Căpīllus, i, m.
The Crown of the Head 1	Vertex, ĭcis, m.
The Ear 3	Auris, is, f.
The Temples of the Head 4	Tempŏra, um, pl. n.
The Face	Făcies, ei, f.

In

In the FACE *are*

The Forehead 5	Frons, tis, f.
The Countenance	Vultus, ûs, m.
The Eye 6	Ŏcŭlus, i, m.
The Nose 7	Nāsus, i, m.
The Mouth 8	Os, ōris, n.
The Chin 9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE *are*

The White of the Eye	[1]
The Sight, or Apple of the Eye	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE *cometh*

A Tear	Lăchryma, æ, f.

The NOSE *hath two*

Noſtrils	Nā es, ĭum, pl. f.

To the MOUTH *belong*

The Lip	Lăbrum, i, n. *Or,* Lābrum, i, n.
The outer Cheek	Gĕna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH *are*

The Gum	Gingĭva, æ, f.
The Palate, or Roof of the Mouth	Pălātum, i, n.
The Inner Cheek	Bucca, æ, f.
The Tongue	Lingua, æ, f.
The Chap	Faux, cis, f.
The Throat	Guttur, ŭris, n.

[1] Called *Album Oculi.*

Between

Between the Head *and* Trunk *is*

The Neck 10	Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck *are*

The fore Part or the Throtle	Jŭgŭlum, i, n.
The hinder Part	
Or the Nape or Crag	Cervix, īcis, f.

Along the Throat *deſcends*

The Gullet	Gŭla, æ, f.

That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck, *and reaches to the* Ribs, *is called*

The Cheſt	Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whoſe fore Part is

The Breaſt	Pectus, ŏris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back where are	Tergum, i, n.
The Shoulder 13	Hŭmĕrus, i, n.
The Mid Back	Dorſum, i, n.
The Side 14	Latus, ĕris, n.

In the Breaſt is

The Boſom 15	Sĭnus, ûs, m.
The Dug which hath	Mamma, æ, f.
A Nipple	Păpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breaſt are

The Belly	Venter, ris, m.
The Navel	Umbīlĭcus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly	Abdōmen, ĭnis, n.
The Groin	Inguen, ĭnis, n.

In

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen *are*

The Loins, | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Pōdex, ĭcis, m. or
| Anus, i, m.

Whoſe two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĭum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, i, n.

The Place where we bend our Arm *is called*

The Elbow 19 | Cŭbĭtus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wriſt is called

The Fore-Arm |
The Wriſt 20 | Lăcertus, i, m.[1]

All that Part that is betwixt the Wriſt and the Ends of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mănus, ûs, f.

The Hand *being cloſed is*

The Fiſt 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The Hand *being ſpread open is*

The Palm *of the Hand* | Palma, æ, f.

---

[1] Called *Carpus*, i, m.

Parts

Parts *of the* HANDS *are*

The Thumb 23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger 24	Dĭgĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER *is*

A Nail	Unguis, is, m.
below	
The Hip, *or* Haunch	Coxa, æ, f.
is	*Or*, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh 25	Fĕmūr, ŏris, n.
which reaches to	
The Knee 26	Gĕnu, n. *Undeclined.*

The back Part of the KNEE *is*

The Ham 27	Poples, ĭtis, m.

The Part from the KNEE *to the* ANCLE *is*

The Leg	Crūs, crūris, n.

The back Part of the LEG *is*

The Calf of the Leg 29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is 30	Pes, pĕdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT *is called*

The Inſtep 30	[2]

The under Part of the FOOT *is called*

The Sole of the Foot 32	Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT *hath*

A Toe	[3]
The great Toe is 31	Hallux, ūcis, m.
	Or, Hallus, i, m.

[2] *Called* Tarſus, i, m.
[3] *Called* Digitus Pedis.

In

In which PARTS *are*

Skin	Cŭtis, is, f.
Fleſh	Căro, carnis, f.
A Muſcle	Muſcŭlus, i, m.
A Vein	Vēna, æ, f.
An Artery	Artēria, æ, f.
A Humour	Hūmor, ōris, m.
A Nerve, *or Sinew*	Nervus, i, m.
Fat or Greaſe	Adeps, ĭpis, d.
A Bone	Os, oſſis, n.
in which is	
Marrow	Mĕdulla, æ, f.
A Membrane, *or thin Skin*	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES *is*

A Griſtle	Cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, f.

The inward Parts *of the Body are*

The Bowels	Viſcĕra, um, pl. n.

In the HEAD *is*

The Brain	Cĕrebrum, i, n.

In the BREAST *are*

The Heart	Cor, cōrdis, n.
The Lungs or Lights	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY *is*

The Paunch	Alvus, i, f.

In which are

The Stomach	Ventrĭculus, m.
With the Mouth of the	Stŏmăchus, i, m.
The Guts [Stomach	Inteſtīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

The greateſt Part of the Guts *is covered with*

A Cawl	Omentum, i, n.

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen *lieth*

The Liver	Jēcur, ŏris, n. *Or,* Jēcĭnŏris.

As on the Left Side lieth

The Spleen, *or Milt*	Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, *or Kidneys*	Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (*of Piſs*)	Vēsīca, æ, f.

XII. Of

XII. Of the BONES.

The BONES *belonging to a Man are about* 300; *divided into the* Bones *of the* Head, *of the* Body, *and of the* Limbs.

The Bones of the Head *are*

THE *Skull* 1	CRānĭum, i, n.
The Cherk Bone 2	Maxīlla, æ, f.
Or, Jaw Bone	*Or,* Māla, æ, f.
With 32 *Teeth* 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES *of the* Body *are*

The Back Bone 4	[1]
which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones 6	Vertĕbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 *Ribs* 5	Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 *Shoulder Blades*	Scăpŭla, æ. f.
The Shin Bone 7	Tibia, æ, f.

[1] *Spina Dorsi.*

The Humours *of the* Body *are*

Blood	Sanguīs, ĭnis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pĭtŭlīta, æ, f.
Choler	Bīlis, is, f.
Melancholy	[1]
Excrements, *or Uncleanneſſes to be caſt out of the* Body *are*	Excrēmenta, orum, pl. n.
Sweat	Sŭdor, ōris, m.
Spittle	Sălīva, æ, f.
Snot	Mūcŭs, i, m.
Piſs, *or* Urine	Urīna, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, ŏris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, ōris, m.

[1] *Bilis Atra.*

XIII. Of

XIII. Of DISEASES.

The Body *is ſubject to*

A *Wound* / *A Sore, or* Ulcer	VUlnus, ĕris, n. / Ulcus, ĕris, n.
A Diſeaſe	Morbus, i, m.
Death	Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is cauſed by

A Stroke	Plāga, æ, f.
A Stripe or Blow	Verber, ĕris, n.
A Wale on the Fleſh after Whipping is	Vibex, ĭcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains a

A Scar	Cĭcātrix, īcis, f.

Diſeaſe

DISEASES *are*

A Conſumption	Tābes, is, f.
A Cough	Tuſſis, is, f.
An Hydropſy Or Dropſy	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
The Fever or Ague	Fēbris, is, f.
The Gout	[1] Pŏdāgra, æ, f.
The Itch	Scăbies, ei, f.
Madneſs	Insānia, æ, f.
The Plague	Peſtis, is, f.
The Stone	Calcŭlus, i, m.
The Phyſician 1	Mĕdĭcus, i, m.

For the curing of Diſeaſes *gives*

Phyſic 2	Mĕdĭcīna, æ, f.

He doth alſo ſell

A Medicine	Mĕdĭcāmen, nis, n.
Or a Remedy	*Or* Rĕmĕdĭum, i, n.
Poiſon	Vĕnēnum, i, n.
An Ointment	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no Diſeaſe, *there is*

Health or Welfare	Sălus, ūtis, f.
Strength	Rōbor, ŏris, n.

[1] This Word properly ſignifies the GOUT of the Foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man *is*

A Mind	Mens, tis, f. *Or,* Ănĭmus, i, m.
Reaſon	Rătĭo, ōnis, f.
Will	Vŏluntas, ātis, f.

The Affections, *or* Paſſions of the Mind, *are*

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odĭum, i, n.
Joy	Gaudium, i, n.
Pleaſure	Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Deſire	Dēſidĕrĭum, i, n.
Fear	Tĭmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mĕtus, ûs, m.
Shame	Pudor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fŭror, ōris, m.
Envy	Invĭdĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger	Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirſt	Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food cauſeth

Leanneſs	Măcĭes, ei, f.

Men have

Power, or Force	Vis, is, f.
Help, or Means	Ops, ŏpis, f.
Aid	Auxĭlĭum, i, n.
A Cuſtom, or Manner to do	Mos, ōris, m.
A Work	Opus, ĕris, n.
A Charge	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
Buſineſs	Nĕgōtĭum, i, n.
Duty, or Office	Offĭcĭum, i, n.

Which ſhould be done with

Counſel	Conſĭlĭum, i, n.
Art, *or Skill*	Ars, tis, f.
Care	Cūra, æ, f.
Study	Stŭdĭum, i, n.
Labour	Lăbor, ōris, m.
Faithfulneſs	Fĭdes, ei, f.
From Delay *to do theſe things cometh*	Mŏra, æ, f.
Loſs or Damage	Damnum, i, n.

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the Body *there is*

PRovision *or Plenty*	COpĭa, æ, f.
Food or MEAT	Cĭbus, i, m.
DRINK	Pōtus, ûs, m.
All Manner of Provisions of MEAT *and* DRINK *for Men, is called*	Pĕnus, i, *or* ûs, m. & f. *Or*, Annōna, æ, f.
Food, or any Thing that is eaten with Bread (especially Fish) is	Opsōnĭum, i, n.

For

For Eating *there is*

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheeſe	Cāsĕus, i, m.
Beſides what	
The Butcher	Lănĭus, i, m.
Sells in	
The Shambles	Măcellum, i, n.
Beef	[1]

Of a Hog *they make*

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are alſo for Eating,

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans *expreſſed the Name of Butchers Meat by two Words, as*

[1] *Beef*	Cāro Būbŭla
Or, Ox's Fleſh	
Lamb	Cărо Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Fleſh	
Mutton,	Cărо Ŏvīna
Or, Sheep's Fleſh	
Pork	Cāro Sŭilla
Or, Hog's Fleſh	
Veal,	Cāro Vĭtŭlīna
Or, Calf's Fleſh	
[2] *Veniſon*	Cărо Fĕrīna

[1] Fleſh taken by Hunting.

Dainty Dishes	[1] Pulmentum, i, n. *Or*, Pulmentārium, i, n.
For Sauce Men use	Condimentum, i, n.
Oil	˘Olēum, i, n.
Vinegar	˘Acētum, i, n.
Eating *a Meal is*	
A Breakfast	Jentāculum, i, n.
A Dinner	Prandĭum, i, n.
A common Supper	Cœna, æ, f.
A Bever, or, Afternoon's Luncheon	Mĕrenda, æ, f.
For Drinking *there it*	
Ale, or Beer 2	Cervīsĭa, æ, f.
Wine 3	Vīnum, i, n.
which hath Dregs, or Lees	Fæx, fæcis, f.
At a Feast 4	Convīvĭum, i, n.
Or a Banquet	˘Epŭlum, i, n.
A Guest 5 *eateth of*	Hospes, ĭtis, m. & f. *Or*, Convīva, æ, m. & f.
Dainties, or good Cheer	Daps, dăpis, f.
A Mess or Dish of Meat borne to the Table	Fercŭlum, i, n.
A Morsel or Mouthful, is	Buccĕa, æ, f.
Bread *is made by*	
A Baker	Pistor, ōris, m.
Meat *is dressed by*	
A Cook *in*	Coquus, i, m.
A Cook's Shop	Pŏpīna, æ, f.

[1] These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts

A Vintner

A Vintner or Alehouſe Man ſelleth Wine or Ale in A Tavern or Alehouſe	Caupo, ōnis, m. Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. Of APPAREL.

For Clothing *of the Body,*

The Taylor 1 maketh with Thread And a Needle of	Sartor, ōris, m. Fīlum, i, n. Acus, ŭs, f.
Cloth 2 A Garment	Pannus, i, m. Veſtis, is, f.

On the Head *is worn*

	[1] Pīlĕum, i, n.
An Hat or Cap 3	*Or*, Pīlĕus, i, m.
	Or, Gălērus, i, m.
A Peruke or Perriwig 4	Căliendrum, i, n.

About the Body *is worn*

A Close Coat 3	Tŭnĭca, æ, f.
A Great Coat	Lăcērna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat 5	Pēnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak 6	Pallĭum, i, n.
A Gown 7	Tŏga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches 8	[2] Fĕmŏrālia, um, pl. n.
Stockings 9	Tībĭālia, um, pl. n.
are tied with	
A Garter	Perisc ĕlis, ĭdis, f.

---

[1] The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, *&c.* Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gălērus, *&c.*

[2] The *Romans* in no respect differ more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which, from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmŏrālia, Tībĭalia.

A Shoe

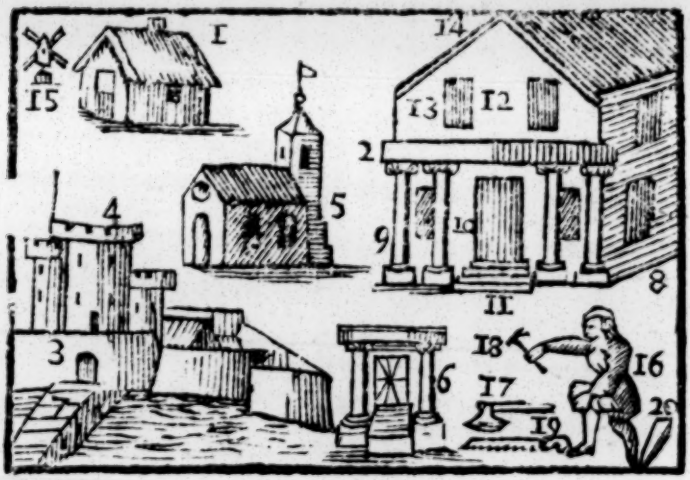
A Shoemaker 10 *maketh*	Sūtor, ōris, m.
A Shoe 11	Calceus, i, m.
A Buſkin, or High Shoe	Cŏthurnus, i, m.
A Sock	Soccus, i, m.
A Slipper	[1] Crĕpida, æ, f.
A Boot, or Greave 12	Ocrĕa, æ, f.
A Spur is 13	Calcar, āris, n.
A Button or Buckle	Fībŭla, æ, f.
Shoe String or Shoe Latchet	Corrĭgia, æ, f.
String or Point	Lĭgŭla, æ, f.
Girdle	Cingŭlum, i, n.
A Fillet	Vitta, æ, f.
A Thin Saſh Or, Swaddling Band	Faſcĭa, æ, f.

On the Finger *is put*

A Ring	Annŭlus, i, m.

[1] This is ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the Sŏlea, which had no upper Leather; ſo that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being faſtened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. Of BUILDINGS.



A *Building*	ÆDes, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An Houſe	Dŏmus, ûs, & i, f.
A Cot or Cottage 1	Căſa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as,

A Palace 2	Pălātĭum, i, n.
A Fort or Caſtle 3	Arx, cis, f.
A Tower 4	Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worſhip

A Temple 5	Templum, i, n.
An Altar 6	Ara, æ, f.
	Or, Altāre, is, n.

For

For Warmth, Cleanlineſs, or Health

A Stove	Hypŏcauſtum, i, n.
A Bath, or Bagnio	Balnĕum, i, n.

For ſelling of Goods in, there is

A Shop	Officīna, æ, f.

For Paſſage they make

A Way	Vĭa, æ, f.
A Path	Callis, is, m.

For Walking in there is

A Portico, *or Piazza*	Portĭcus, ûs, f.
A Court or Yard	Atrium, i, n.

For Paſſage over the Water there is

A Bridge 7	Pons, tis, m.

For Paſſage for foul Water there is

A Common Shore	Clŏāca, æ, f.

In a Building there is

A Wall 8	Păries, iĕtis, m.
A Column or Pillar	Cŏlumna, æ, f.
A Chink or Cranny	Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner	Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of the Houſe are

The Gate	Jānŭa, æ, f.
Or, the Outer Door 10	Fŏres, ĭum, f.
The Door	Oſtĭum, i, n.
Folding Doors	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threſhold of the Door into	Līmen, ĭnis, n.
The Hall	Aula, æ, f.

The Dining Room	Trĭclĭnĭum, i, n.
The Inner Room	Conclāve, is, n.
The Kitchen	Cŭlīna, æ, f.
Near which is	
The Buttery, or Store-houſe	Promŭărĭum, i, n.
A Cloſet, or Place for the keeping of any Thing in	Armārium, i, n.
By a Step or Stair you go into	Grădus, ûs, m.
The Bed Chamber in which is	Cŭbĭculum, i, n.
A Study	Mūsēum, i, n
The Upper Room 12	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

A Room hath

A Roof or Arch	[1] Cămĕra, æ, f. *Or*, Fornix, ĭcis, f.
An Hearth, or Fire-place	[2] Cāmīnus, i, m. *Or*, Fōcus, i, m.

On the Outſide of the Houſe appears

A Balcony or Gallery	[3] Pergŭla, æ, f.
The Window 13	Fĕneſtra, æ, f.
The Roof of the Houſe 14	Tectum, i, n.
The Ridge or Top	Culmen, ĭnis, n. *Or*, Faſtĭgĭum, i, n.

[1] Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis Gaudes, ſi *Cameram* percuſſus forte. *Horace.*

[2] See (if you pleaſe) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus.*

[3] Pergŭla is a place joined to the Houſe, open on the Sides to let in freſh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the Houſe, either with, or without a Covering.

An Houſe is ſupported by

A Beam of the Houſe	Trabs, is, f.
A Rafter	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

A Poſt	Poſtis, is, m.
A Hinge	Cardo, ĭnis, d.
A Chain	Cătēna, æ, f.
A Bar, or Bolt	Obex, ĭcis, d.
	Or, Peſsúlus, i, m.
A Lock	Séra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

A Key	Clāvis, is, f.

Under the Houſe is

A Cellar	Cella, æ, f.

Out-Houſes are

A Stall, *or* Stable	Stăbŭlum, i, n.
in which is	
A Crip or Manger	Præsēpe, is, n.
A Mill	Mŏla, æ, f.
A Privy, or *Houſe of Of-*	Fŏrica, æ, f.
A Well [*fice*	Pŭteus, i, m.

A Company of Houſes are

A Street, or Row	Vīcus, i, m.
A Town	Oppĭdum, i, n.
A City	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

A Gate	Porta, æ, f.
A Wall	Mūrus, i, m.
Or *Walls*	Mœnia, um, pl. n.

A Mor-

A Market, or Place where Courts are kept	Fŏrum, i, n.
A Building is made by	
A Workman 16 *who cutteth*	[1] Făber, ri, n.
A Plank	Planca, æ, f.
A Board with an	Tăbula, æ, f.
Ax, or Hatchet 17 *He uſeth alſo*	Sĕcūris, is, f.
An Hammer, or Mallet 18	Mallĕus, i, m.
A Saw 19	Serra, æ, f.
A File	Līma, æ, f.
A Wedge 20	Cŭneus, i, m.
A Square	Norma, æ, f.
A Crown, or Bar	Vectis, is, m.
Glue	Glūten, nis, n.
A Nail, or Pin	Clāvus, i, m.
A Brick is	Lăter, ĕris, m.
A Smith worketh Iron upon	
An Anvil	Incus, ūdis, f.

[1] This Word ſignifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but, for Diſtinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldſmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.

All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, neceſſary for the ſeveral Uſes of a Family, *are called*

FURNITURE, *or* HOUSEHOLD STUFF *A whole Set of any Things wherby one is furniſhed, is*

SUpellex, ellis, f.

[1] Inſtrumentum, i, n.

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[1] Boves, Jumenta & Inſtrumentum Ruſticum, *Phædrus*, L. 4. v. 24.

For

For dreſſing of Victuals, there are

A Pot 1	Olla, æ, f.
A Cauldron or Kettle 2 *which hath*	Lĕbes, ētis, m.
A Cover or Lid 3	˘Opercŭlum, i, n.
A Frying Pan 4	Sartāgo, inis, f.

For blowing of the Fire, there is

A Pair of Bellows 5	Follis, is, m.

For taking up Coals

A Pair of Tongs 6	Forceps, ĭpis, d.

For giving a Light, there are

A Lamp or Light 7	Lŭcerna, æ, f. *Or* Lampas, ădis, f.
A Flambeau or Torch	Fax, făcis, f.
A Candle 8 *which is put into*	Candēla, æ, f.
A Candleſtick 9 [10	Candelābrum, i, n.
Or *Lanthorn, or* Lantern	Lāterna, æ, f.

For ſitting upon, there is

A Seat	Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool	Sella, æ, f.
A Foot-ſtool, or low Seat	Scăbellum, i, n.
A Bench or Form	Scāmnum, ĭ, n.

For ſitting and leaning on, there are

A Chair 11	Căthēdra, æ, f.
A Cuſhion	Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and ſleeping on, there are

A Cradle 12	Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
A Bed 13	Lectus, i, m.

For

For puting Things upon, there are

A Table 14 *on which are put*	Mensa, æ, f.
A Table Cloth 15	Mantīle, is, n.
A Napkin, or Towel	Mappa, æ, f.
A Carpet	Tăpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife 16	Culter, tri, m.

There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

A Veſſel	Vas, vaſis, n.
A Sheath or Caſe	Thēca, æ, f.
A Sack *or Bag*	Saccus, i, m.
A Purſe	Crūmēna, æ, f.
A Scabbard for a Sword	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Veſſels as ſerve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

A Box 17	Pyxis, īdis, f.
A Coffer or Cheſt	Area, æ, f.
A Deſk	Scrinĭum, i, n.
A Baſket 18	Corbis, is, d.

Veſſels that were commonly made by the Romans *of Earth, and ſerved for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are*

A Jar 19	Do'ĭum, i, n.
A great Wine Veſſel	[1] Cādus, i, m.
Another ſomething leſs than the Cadus	[2] Amphŏra, æ, f.

[1] Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

[2] This ſome reckon to have been about the Bigneſs of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Smalt

Small Veſſels for holding Water, are

A Pitcher	Urcĕus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail 20	Sĭfŭla, æ, f.

Veſſels that are for the holding of Meats or Broths are

A Diſh 21	Diſcus, i, m.
A deep Diſh, or Platter	Pătĭna, æ, f.
A Trencher	[2]

Drinking Veſſels are

Any Kind of Cup 22	Pŏcŭlum, i, n.
Bowl or Goblet	Pătĕra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or a Bottle 23	
A Drinking Glaſs *	
Any Thing to hold by the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug	Anſa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

A Salt-ſeller 24	Sălīnum, i, n.

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapeſtry Hangings	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	Imāgo, ĭnis, f. *Or*, Sĭmŭlācrum, i, n.
A Looking-glaſs	Spĕcŭlum, i, n.

[2] *You may call it* Quādra, æ, f.
* Călix Vītrĕus.

For

For cleaning of a Room, they uſe
A Broom, or Beſom | Scōpa, æ, f.
And they throw over the Room to keep it clean
Saw-duſt | Scobs, ōbis, f.
For the holding of Urine there is
A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātŭla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS.

HOUSE *and* LAND *out of Town is*

THE *Country* | RUS, rūris, n.
Villa, æ, f.
A Country Farm 1 | *Or*, Prædium, i, n.

LAND *is*

A Court, or Plat | Area, æ, f.
A Field 2 | Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for Herbs *and* Flowers *is*

A Garden	Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit Trees *is*

An Orchard	Pōmārium, i, n.

Land for Corn *is*

Arable Land, Or, Land for Plowing	[1] Arvum, i, n.

Land for Hay *is*

A Meadow	Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts *is*

Pasture Ground	[2] Pascŭa, ōrum, pl.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN	ˉAgrĭcŏla, æ, m.
The Plowman 3	˘Arātor, ōris, m.
breaks up the Earth with A Plow 4	˘Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow *are*

The Plow Tail or Handle 5	Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share 6	Vōmis & Vōmer, ĕris, m.

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[1] *Rus* is underſtood.

[2] *Rura* is underſtood. Pandere Agros pingues & paſcua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

By

By the Plow is made

A Furrow	Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed	Sēmen, ĭnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7	Rastrum, i, n. *Pl.* Rastri, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest	Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay	Fœnum, i, n.
which is put into	
A Barn 8	[1] Horrĕum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER	[2]

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge	Sēpes, is, f.
with a	
Bramble or Bryar	Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9	Crībrum, i, n.
A Sickle or Scythe 10	Falx, cis, f.
A Spade 11	Līgo, ōnis, m.
A Fork 12	Furca, æ, f.

[1] Also a *Wine Cellar*.

[2] Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For

For Carrying *of heavy Bodies there is*

A Cart or Waggon 13	Plaustrum, i, n.

A heavy Body is

A Burthen	˘Onus, ĕris, n.
A Weight	Pondus, ĕris, n.

For Travelling *or Going*

A Journey there is	˘Iter, itinĕris, n.
A Coach or Chariot 14	Currus, ûs, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter who useth	Aurīga, æ, m. & f.
A Whip, or Goad	Stimŭlus, i, m.

To a Coach *or* Waggon *belong*

A Pole	Tēmo, ōnis, m.
An Axle-*tree* 16	Axis, is, m.
A Wheel 17	Rŏta, æ, f.
A Spoke	Rădius, i, m.

For the Beasts *are*

A Yoke	Jŭgum, i, n.
The Reins	Hăbēna, æ, f. *Or*, Lōrum, i, n.
A Pack or Fardel is carried in	Sarcĭna, æ, f.
Dorsers or Pack Saddles	Clītellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. Of SOCIETIES.

Men join together into

A Family	Famĭlia, æ, f.
A Corporation	Cīvĭtas, tis, f.
A Kingdom	Regnum, i, n.
A School	Schŏla, æ, f.
A Church	*Eccleſia, f.

In a Family *are*

An Huſband 1	Vir, ri, m.
A Wife 2	Uxor, ōris, f.
The Lord, or Maſter	Dŏmĭnus, i, m.
The Lady, or Dame	Dŏmĭna, æ, f.
The Maſter	Hĕrus, i, m.
The Miſtreſs	Hĕra, æ, f.

* It is an Eccleſiaſtical Word.

A Man

A Man-Servant 3	Fămŭlus, i, m.
An Handmaid, or Maid Servant 4	Ancīlla, æ, f.
In Marriage	Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

A Dowry, or Portion	Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION *are*

A Citizen	Cīvis, is, m. & f.
A Magiſtrate 5	Măgiſtrātus, ûs, m.

In a KINGDOM *are*

A KING 6	Rex, rēgis, m.
A QUEEN 7	Rēgīna, æ, f.
The PEOPLE	Popŭlus, i, m.

The KING *hath*

A Crown 8	Cŏrōna, æ, f.
A Sceptre 9	Sceptrum, i, n.
A Throne 10	Thrŏnus, i, m. *Or*, Sŏlĭum, i, n.

The PEOPLE *are*

The Nobles	Prŏcĕres, um, pl. m.
The Commonalty 11	Plebs, plēbis, f.
The Rabble	Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe	Trĭbus, ûs, f.
A Rout	Turba, æ, f.
A Nation	Gens, tis, f. *Or*, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. Of

XXI. The SCHOOL.

In

A School 1	Schŏla, æ, f.
are	
A Maſter	Măgiſter, tri, m.
A Scholar 3	Diſcipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Diſcourſe	Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter	Līttĕra, æ, f.
A Syllable	Syllăba, æ, f.
A Word	Verbum, i, n.

Speech is

A Fable *or Tale*	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An Hiſtory	Hiſtŏrĭa, æ, f.
A Joke *or Jeſt*	Jŏcus, i, m.
Fame *or* Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter, or Epiſtle	Epiſtŏla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Lĭber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Tĭtŭlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgĭna, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet *who writeth*	Pŏēta, æ, m.
One ſingle Verſe	Verſus, ûs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verſes	Carmen, ĭnis, n.

For Writing they uſe

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sēpĭa, æ, f.
Paper 9	' Păpyrus, i, f. *Or*, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at firſt made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

' It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marſhes and moiſt Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen

A Pen hath

A Slit,	Crēna, æ, f.
and is made by	
A Pen-knife	[1] Scalpēllum, i, n.
They make	
A Line	Līnĕa, æ, f.
By a Rule	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing	Mendūm, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
A Blot	Lĭtūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Maſter hath

A Rod	Virga, æ. f.
Or, a Ferula	Fĕrŭla, æ, f.

[1] This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Eccleſiaſtical AFFAIRS.

RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

JEſus Chriſt	JEſus, ûs, m. Chriſtus, ûs, i, m.
An Apoſtle	Apōſtŏlus, i, m.
A Biſhop 1	Epiſcŏpus, i, m.
A Prieſt	* Săcerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
An Elder	Preſbyter, i, m.
A Deacon	Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion	* Rĕlĭgio, ōnis, f.

In

In the Church there is

A Pulpit 3	* Suggeſtum, i, n.
Out of which	
The Preacher	* Concĭōnātor, ōris, m.
preacheth	
A Sermon	* Concĭo, ōnis, f.
Or, readeth	
The Bible	Biblĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
The Teſtament	Teſtāmentum, i, n.
The Goſpel	Evangĕlĭum, i, n.
In the Church Yard 4	* Sĕpulcrētum, i, n.
there is	
A Grave 5	* Sĕpulcrum, i, n.
A Monument 6	* Mŏnĭmentum, i, n.
A Funeral *is* 7	* Fūnus, ĕris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, moſt of the Words being only ſuch as are uſed by Eccleſiaſtical Writers; but leſt it might ſeem too great a Defect, we have inſerted ſome of them, and diſtinguiſhed the Words that are Claſſical, from thoſe which are Eccleſiaſtical, by putting an Aſteriſm (*) before them.

XXIII. Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.

In GOVERNMENT *there are*

A Law 1 An Example	L Ex, ēgis, f. Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2	Jūdex, ĭcis, m. & f.
A Counſellor 3	Conſultor, ōris, m.
A Witneſs 4	Teſtis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe	Scrība, æ, m.

For ſpeaking publickly

A Cryer	Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman Or, *Jack Ketch* 5	Carnĭfex, ĭcis, m.

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due	Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price	Prĕtium, i, n.

The Law alſo giveth

Puniſhment	Pœna, æ, f.

To thoſe who are guilty of

Vice	Vĭtĭum, i, n.

A vicious Deed is

A Fault	Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime	Crīmen, ĭnis, n.
Villany	Scĕlus, ĕris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat	Dŏlus, i, m.
A Lie	Mendācĭum, i, n.
Fraud	Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdneſs	Luxus, ûs, m.
Theft	Furtum, i, n.

Perſons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer	Adulter, ĕri, m.
A Robber, or Cut-throat 6	Latro, ōnis, m.
A Thief 6	Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore	Mĕrĕtrix, īcis, f.

Puniſhments are

Puniſhment, or Exile	Exĭlĭum, i, n.
Death	Nex, nĕcis, f.
Diſgrace, or Degrading	Ignōmĭnĭa, æ, f.
A Fine, or Mulct	Mulcta, æ, f.
A Priſon	Carcer, ĕris, m.
A Stripe	Verber, ĕris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

Pardon	Vĕnĭa, æ, f.

They who practiſe

Virtue	Virtus, ūtis, f.
will have	
A Reward	Prœmĭum, i, n.
is	
Gain	Lucrum, i, n.
A Gift, or Preſent	Dōnum, i, n.
Glory	Glōrĭa, æ, f.
Hire, or Pay	Stips, ſtĭpis, f.
Honour	Hōnor, ōris, m.
Creditor, or Grace	Dĕcus, ŏris, n.
Praiſe	Laus, dis, f.
Wages	Merces, ēdis, f.
Money	Pecūnĭa, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force *and* Arms *of many againſt others, is called*

WAR	BEllum, i, n.

The being without mutual Oppoſition,

Peace	Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement	Concordĭa, æ, f.
A League	Fœdus, ĕris, n.
Quiet	Quĭes, ētis, f.
Leiſure	Otĭum, i, n.
Play	Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

Diſagreement	Diſcordĭa, æ, f.
Danger	Pĕrīcŭlum, i, n.
Strife	Lis, līdis, f.
Quarrel	Jurgĭum, i, n.
A Tumult, *or Diſturbance*	Tŭmultus, i, m.
An Enemy	Hoſtis, is, m. & f.
A Fight	Pugna, æ, f.
Or, Battle	Prœlĭum, i, n.
Stratagems	Inſĭdĭæ, ārum, pl. f.
Slaughter	Cædes, is, f.
Ruin	Rŭīna, æ, f.
Deſtruction	Pernĭcies, ei, f. *Or*, Exĭtĭum, i, n.
Want of Proviſions Or, Penury	Pĕnūrĭa, æ, f.
The Conqueror after the Fight hath	Victor, ōris, m.
A Victory	Victōrĭa, æ, f.
A Triumph	Trĭumphus, i, m.

And on the other Side there is

Flight	Fŭga, æ, f.

Military Perſons, or Perſons belonging to War, are

A Leader, or Captain 1	Dux, ducis, m. & f.
A Trumpeter 2	Tŭbĭcen, ĭnis, m.
An Enſign, *Or Standard Bearer who bereth*	Vexillārius, i, m.
An Enſign, or Standard 3	Vexillum, i, n.
A Soldier	Mīles, ĭtis, m. & f.
A freſh Water Soldier, or a Beginner at any Buſineſs	Tīro, ōnis, m.

A Horſe-

A Horſeman 3	ĕEques, ĭtis, m.
A Footman 4	Pĕdes, ĭtis, m.
who hath	
A Companion	Cōmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
A Guardian	Cuſtos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Force is called

An Army 5	Exercitus, ûs, m.

A Soldeir hath for Offence, or for Defence,

Arms, *or Weapons*	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offenſive Arms are

A Club	Fuſtis, is, m.
	Băcŭlus, i, m.
A Staff, or Stick	*Or,* Băcŭlum, i, n.
	Enſis, is, m.
A Sword 6	*Or,* Glădĭus, i, m.
A Spear, or Lance 7	Haſta, æ, f.
A Dart, or Javelin	Jăcŭlum, i, n.
A Sling	Funda, æ, f.
An Arrow	Săgitta, æ, f.
which is ſhot out of	
A Bow 8	Arcus, ûs, m.
A Quiver of Arrows	Phărĕtra, æ, f.
Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called	Tēlum, i, n.
A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon	Mūcro, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cuſpis, ĭdis, f.

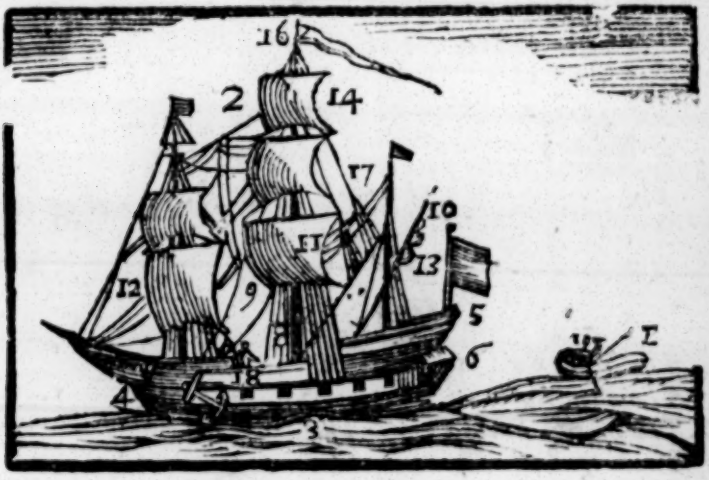
Defenſive Arms are

An Helmet	Gălĕa, æ, f.
Or, Head-piece 9 *which hath*	*Or*, Caſſis, ĭdis, f.
A Creſt 10	Criſta, æ, f.
A Brigandine, or Coat of Mail	Lorīca, æ, f.
	Clypĕus, i, m.
A Buckler or Shield 11	*Or*, Scūtum, i, n.

Inſtruments of Muſic uſed in War, are

A Trumpet 2	Tūba, æ, f.
A Drum	Tympănum, i, n.

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, *for paſſing over the Water, of the leſſer Kind is*

A *Boat* 1 *Of the greater Kind is* *A Ship* 2	CYmba, æ, f. Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP *are*

At the Bottom *The Keel* 3	Cărīna, æ, f.
At the Fore End *The Stem or Prow*	Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End	
The Stern, or Poop 5	Puppis, is, f.
For ſteering it	
The Helm, or Rudder 6	Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches, or Decks	Fŏri, ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, *and made of Wood, are*

An Oar 16	Rēmus, i, m.
A Maſt 8	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, *and made of Cloth, are*

A Sail 9	Vēlum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main Sail 11	[1]
The Fore Sail 12	[2]
The Mizen Sail 13	[3]
The Top Sail 14	[4]

The Croſs-piece to which the Sails are faſtened, is called

The Sail Yard 10	Antenna, æ, f.

For ſtaying of the Ship there is

An Anchor 15	Anchŏra, æ, f.

---

[1] *Called*	Acatium; i, n.
[2] *Called*	Dolon, ōnis, m.
[3] *Called*	Epĭdromus, i, m.
[4] *Called*	Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For ORNAMENT, *or for the Diſtinction of* NATIONS, *or the ſeveral* OFFICERS *of a* NAVY, *there are*

The Pendants, or Streamers of a Ship 16 *The Flag* 5	Apluſtria, um, pl. n.[1]

There belongs alſo to a Ship

A Rope 17	Fūnis, is, m.
A Cable, or great Rope	[2] Rŭdens, tis, m. & f.
A Pilot, or Steerſman of a Ship	Gŭbernātor, ōris, m.
A Seaman, or Mariner 18	Nauta, æ, m.
A Rower 19	Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley	Rēmĭgium, i, n.
The Seats where the Rowers ſit	Tranſtra, ōrum, pl. n.
A Float of Timber is	Rătis, is, f.

[1] *Called* Vexillum Navāle.
[2] *Funis* is underſtood, which was alſo antiently uſed in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. Of TIME.

TIME *is*

An Hour	Hŏra, æ, f.
A Day	Dĭēs, ēi, m. & f.
A Week	Hebdŏmas, ădis, f.
A Month	Menſis, is, m.
A Year	Annus, i, m.
An Age	Sēculum, i, n.

In

In a Day *there is*

The Dawning of the Day, or Day-break	Dīlūcŭlum, i, n.
The Morning	Māne, n. *Undeclined.*
Noon Tide, or Mid Day	Mĕrīdĭes, ei, m.
The Duſk of the Evening, or Twilight	Crepuſcŭlum, i, n.
The Evening	Veſper, is, m.
The Night	Nox, noctis, f.

The Day *after the preſent Day is*

To-morrow	Cras, n. *Undeclined.*

In a Week *there are ſeven* Days, *called*

* *Sunday*	† [1]
Or, The Day of the Sun	
Monday	[2]
Or, The Day of the Moon	
Tueſday	[3]
Or, Tuiſco's *Day*	
Wedneſday	[4]
Or, Woden's *Day*	

* The Engliſh Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Anceſtors did chiefly worſhip on thoſe Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worſhipped, *&c.*

† Theſe are commonly called in *Latin*

[1] Dies Dominicus	[5] Dies Jovis
Or, Dies Solis	[6] Dies Venĕris
[2] Dies Lunæ	[7] Dies Sabbăti
[3] Dies Martis	*Or* Dies Saturni
[4] Dies Mercurii	

Thurſday

Thurſday	5
Or, Thor's *Day*	
Friday	6
Or, Friga's *Day*	
Saturday	7
Or, Seater's *Day*	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

The Spring	Vēr, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æſtas, ātis, f.
Autumn, *or the Fall of the Leaf*	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hĭyems, ĕmis, f.

XXVII. Of ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING *is*

COmely, *or handſome*	PUlcher, ra, rum,
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troubleſome	Mŏleſtus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lăcer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Tālis, is, e.

A Thing *as to its Weight is*

Heavy, grievous	Grăvis, is, e.
Light	Lĕvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing *to another*

Divers, various	Vărĭus, a, um.
Like	Sĭmĭlis, is, e.
Unlike	Diſsĭmĭlis, is, e.

A Thing

A Thing *as to its Motion is*

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e.
Strong, earneſt	Vĕhĕmens, tis.
Swift, quick	Cēler, ĕris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign *is*

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or Falſe	Falſus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dūbĭus, a, um.

The Mode, *or* Manner *of a* Thing *is*

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um.
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part *is*

Great	Māgnus, a, um.
Or Little	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature *is*

Fruitful	Uber, ĕris.
Or Barren	Stĕrĭlis, is, e.

A Thing, *as to the Time of its Continuance, is*

New	Nŏvus, a, um.
Old	Vĕtus, ĕris.

As to its Seaſonableneſs, *it is*

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe	Mātūrus, a, um.
Or unripe	Immātūrus, a, um.

The

The CARDINAL, *or* CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Queſtion is made by Quot, *as*

How many	Quot, *Undeclined.*

And the Anſwer by

So many	Tot, *Undeclined.*
One	Unus, a, um.
Two	Dŭo, æ, o.
Three	Tres, tres, tria.
Four	Quatŭor, *Undeclined.*
Five	Quinque, *Undeclined.*
Six	Sex, *Undeclined.*
Seven	Septem *Undeclined.*
Eight	Octo, *Undeclined.*
Nine	Novem, *Undeclined.*
Ten	Decem, *Undeclined.*
Twenty	Vīginti, *Undeclined.*
Thirty	Trīginti, *Undeclined.*
An Hundred	Centum, *Undeclined.*
A Thouſand	Mille, *Undeclined.*
Both	Ambo, æ, o.

Thoſe are the Original Numbers, *which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.*

The Queſtion is made by Quŏtus ; *as*

Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing	Quŏtus, a, um.

The Anſwer is made by

The Firſt	Prīmus, a, um.
Or the Second	Sĕcūndus, a, um.
The Third	Tĕrtius, a, um.

The

The Fourth	Quartus, a, um.
The Fifth	Quintus, a, um.
The Sixth	Sextus, a, um.
The Seventh	Septĭmus, a, um.
The Eighth	Octāvus, a, um.
The Ninth	Nōnus, a, um.
The Tenth	Decĭmus, a, um.
The Middlemoſt	Mĕdĭus, a, um.
The Laſt	Ultĭmus, a, um.

Things are alſo, in reſpect of their Number,

Equal, or even	Par, ăris.
Unequal, or odd	Impar, ăris.
Many	Multus, a, um.
Or Few	Paucus, a, um.
All	Omnis, is, e.
Frequent	Frĕquens, tis.
	Or, Crēber, ra, um.
Or Seldom, are	Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve Months,

January	[a] Jānŭārĭus
February	Fēbrŭārĭus
March	Martĭus
April	Aprīlis
May	Maĭus
June	Junĭus
July	Julĭus
Auguſt	Auguſtus
September	September, ris, re.

[a] Theſe are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being underſtood.

October

October	Octōber, ris, re.
November	Nŏvember, ris, re.
December	Dĕcember, ris, re.

A Place *is*

Large or wide	Amplus, a, um.
Narrow or ſtrait	Anguſtus, a, um.
	Or, Arctus, a, um.

A Place *dedicated to* GOD *is*

Sacred	Săcer, ra, rum.
Others are	
Prophane	Prŏfānus, a, um.

As to its Placing *a Thing is*

Convenient, or commodious	Commŏdus, a, um.
Right on the Right	Dexter, ra, rum.
Or Left	Siniſter, ra, rum.
With the Face upward	Sŭpīnus, a, um.
With the Face downward	Prōnus, a, um.

A Body *is*

Hard	Dūrus, a, um.
Or Soft	Mollis, is, e.
Strong or firm	Firmus, a, um.
Or Weak	Dēbĭlis, is, e.
Hollow	Căvus, a, um.

As to its Meaſure *it is*

Equal	Æquālis, a, um.
How big is it	Quantus, a, um.
So big	Tantus, a, um.

Big

Big, or great	Grandis, is, e.
	Or Ingens, tis.
Or, small, slender	Exīlis, is, e.
Thick,	Crassus, a, um.
Or Thin	Tĕnŭis, is, e.

As to its Figure *it is*

Round	Rŏtundus, a, um.
Square	Quadrātus, a, um.
Straight, Right	Rectus, a, um.
Crooked	Curvus, a, um.

A Spirit *is*

Good	Bŏnus, a, um.
Or Bad	Mălus, a, um.

GOD *is*

Eternal	Æternus, a, um.

A Soul *is*

Good, gracious	Pĭus, a, um.

The Light *is*

Clear, *or bright*	Clārus, a, um.

The Shade *is*

Dark, or dull	Obscūrus, a, um.

A Star *is*

Fixed, *or steady*	Fixus, a, um.
Or Wandering	Vāgus, a, um.

The Air *is*

Clear, not cloudy	Sĕrēnus, a, um.

The

The Earth *is*

Dry	Siccus, a, um.

Rain *is*

Thick	Denſus, a, um. *Or*, Spiſſus, a, um.

A Metal *is*

Pure *or unmixed*	Pūrus, a, um.

A Plant *is*

Tender	Tĕner, ra, um.
Green,	Vĭrĭdis, is, e.
Or Dry	Arĭdus, a, um.

A Tree *is*

High, or Tall	Prōcērus, a, um. *Or*, Celſus, a, um.
Or Low	Hŭmĭlis, is, e.

Honey *is*

Pure, ſincere, *not mixed with Wax*	Sincērus, a, um.

An Animal *is*

Alive	Vīvus, a, um.
Or Dead	Mortŭus, a, um.
Sound, well	Sānus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint	Æger, ra, rum.
Fat	Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean	Macer, ra, rum.
Wakeful	Vigil, is, e.
Brutiſh	Brūtus, a, um.
Wild	Fĕrus, a, um.
Sometime big with Young	Grăvĭdus, a, um.

A Man's

A Man's Head *is ſometimes*

Bald	Calvus, a, um.
his Skin	
Hairy, rough	Hirsūtus, a, um.

A Man's Countenance *is*

Cheery, merry	Hĭlăris, is, e.
Or Sorrowful	Mœſtus, a, um.
Blithe, or kind	Blandus, a, um.
Joyous,	Lætus, a, um.
Or Sad	Triſtis, is, e.

A Man's Face *is*

Beautiful,	Formōſus, a, um.
Or Ugly	Deformis, is, e.

For Want of Sight *a Man is*

Blind	Cæcus, a, um.

For Want of Hearing

Deaf	Surdus, a, um.

For Want of Speech

Dumb	Mūtus, a, um.

For Want of the Uſe of Hands

Maimed or Lame	Mancus, a, um.

For Want of the Uſe of Feet, *he is*

Lame or Halt	Claudus, a, um.

The Stomach *is*

Hungry, faſting	Jējūnus, a, um.
Or Full, ſatisfied	Sătŭr, a, um.

A Man *is*

Potent, or able	Pŏtens, tis.
Knowing	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his Underſtanding, *he is*

Wiſe	Săpĭens, tis.
Unpoliſhed, rude	Rŭdis, is, e.
Fooliſh	Stultus, a, um.

As to his Diſpoſition *and* Manners, *he is*

Bold	Audax, ācis.
Valiant	Fortis, is, e.
Mild, meek	Mītis, is, e.
Or Cruel, fierce	Sævus, a, um.
Or Barbarous	Barbărus, a, um.
Chaſte	Caſtus, a, um.
Or Wanton	Laſcīvus, a, um.
Pleaſant	Jūcundus, a, um.
Severe	Sĕvērus, a, um.
Honeſt, or virtuous	Prōbus, a, um.
Covetous	˘Avārus, a, um.
Or Prodigal	Prōdĭgus, a, um.
Holy	Sanctus, a, um.
Sober	Sōbrĭus, a, um.
Or Drunken	¯Ebrĭus, a, um.

In his Converſation *he is*

Juſt	Juſtus, a, um.
Friendly	˘Amīcus, a, um.

As to his Society, *he is*

Alone	Sōlus, a, um.
Or, Aſſociate	Sŏcius, a, um.

As to Action, *he is*

Briſk, cheerful	˘Alăcer, ris, re.
Dull, or blockiſh	Hĕbes, ĕtis.
Slow, backward	Pĭger, ra, rum.
Sluggiſh, lazy	Segnis, is, e.

To do a Work *which is*

Eaſy	Făcĭlis, is, e.
Or hard, difficult	Difficĭlis, is, e.

After Work *is done, he is*

Weary	Feſſus, a, um.
Tired	Laſſus, a, um.

As to his State, *he is*

Rich	Dīves, ĭtis.
Or Poor	Pauper, ĕris.
Free, a Freeman	Lībĕr, ĕra, um.
Bond, or enſlaved	Servus, a, um.
Well, or ſafe	Salvus, a, um.
Proſperous	Proſper, ĕra, um.
Happy	Fēlix, īcis.
Wretched, miſerable	Mĭſer, ĕra, um.

As to his Age, *he is*

Young	Jŭvĕnis, is, e.
Old	Sĕnex, sĕnis.

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare	Nūdus, a, um.

To

To the Sight, *a Thing is*

White	Albus, a, um.
Black	Nĭger, ra, rum.
Red	Rŭber, ra, rum.

To the Taſte, *it is*

Sweet	Dulcis, is, e.
Bitter	˘Amārus, a, um.
Sharp, or tart	¯Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the Smell, *it is*

Sweet-ſcented	Suāvis, is, e.
Stinking	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the Touch, *a Thing is*

Plain	Plānus, a, um.
Even	Æquus, a, um.
Smooth	Lævis, is, e.
Or Rough, ſharp	Aſper, ĕra, ĕrum.

Proviſion *is*

Dear	Cārus, a, um.
Or Cheap	Vīlis, is, e.

Houſehold Stuff *is*

One's own, proper	Prŏprĭus, a, um.
Common	Commūnis, is, e.
Private	Prīvātus, a, um.
Public	Publĭcus, a, um.

Houſehold Stuff *is*

Clean	Mundus, a, um.
Or Filthy	Turpis, is, e.

Some one Boy *will learn*

More than	Plus, ūris.
The reſt	Cæter, ĕra, ĕrum.

XXVIII. Of VERBS.

A Thing *is ſaid*

TO *be*	ESSE, fui.
To act or do	˘Agĕre, ēgi, actum.
Or to ſuffer	[1] Păti, paſſus ſum.

That which Is, *uſes*

To become	Fĭĕri, factus ſum.
To continue, or abide	Mănēre, manſi, manſum.

To Act *is*

To move	Mŏvēre, mōvi, mōtum.
To frame or faſhion	Fingĕre, finxi, fictum.
To form	Formāre, avi, atum.
To put	Pōnĕre, poſui, pŏsĭtum.
To begin to act	Cœpiſſe, cœpi, cœptum.

The Actions of GOD, *to the World, are*

To create	Crĕāre, avi, atum.
To preſerve or keep it	Servāre, avi, atum.
To manage or rule	Rŏgĕre, rexi, rectum.
To bleſs or make happy	Bĕāre, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light *uſe*

To ariſe	˘Orīri, ortus ſum.
To ſhine	Lūcēre, luxi—
To glitter or twinkle	Mĭcāre, micui—

[1] It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb Paſſive, but ſignifies to do, like a Verb Active. Obſerve, that thoſe *Verbs* whoſe *Infinitives* end in *i*, are Verbs *Deponent*, as *Pati to ſuffer*.

Fire

Fire *uſes*

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardēre, arſi, arſum.
To burn, or ſcorch	Ūrĕre, uſſi, uſtum.

Water *uſes*

To flow	Flŭĕre, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

To rain	Plŭĕre, plui—
To thunder	Tŏnāre, tŏnui, tŏnĭtum.

The Wind

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.

The Sea

To roar	Frĕmĕre, frĕmui, frĕmĭtum.

A Plant *uſes*

To grow	Creſcĕre, crēvi, crētum.
To flouriſh, *or bloſſom*	Flōrēre, florui—
To wither, or fade	Marcēre, marcui—

An Inſect *uſes*

To creep	Rēpĕre, repſi, reptum.
Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle	Serpĕre, ſerpſi, ſerptum.
Or, as a Flea, to ſkip or jump	Salīre, ſalui, ſaltum.

A Bird *uſes*

To fly	Vŏlāre, avi, atum.
To ſing	Cănĕre, cĕcini, cantum.

	A Fiſh
To ſwim	| Nāre, nāvi, nātum.
	A Bullock
To low	| Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.
	A Hog
To grunt	| Grunnīre, ivi, itum.
	A Sheep
To bleat	| Bālāre, avi, atum.
	An Aſs
To bray	| Rūdĕre, rudi—
	An Horſe
To neigh	| Hinnīre, ivi, itum.
	A Lion
To rear	| Rūgīre, ivi, itum.
	A Wolf
To howl	| ᵛUlŭlāre, avi, atum.
	A Dog
To bark.	| Lātrāre, avi, atum.
	A Man *uſus*
To be born	| Naſci, nātus ſum —
To live	| Vīvĕre, vixi, victum.
To ſenſe, *or feel*	| Sentīre, ſenſi, ſenſum.
To be able	| Poſſe, pŏtui.

To

To *be well, or ſtrong*	Vălēre, vălŭi, vălĭtum.
To *pine, or* languiſh	Languēre, langui—
To *die*	Mŏri, mortuus ſum.

To the Senſes Things *uſe*

To *be open or plain*	Pătēre, pătŭi—
To *be clear*	Lĭquēre, liqui, *ſeldom uſed.*
To *lie fair, to* appear.	Părēre, parui, parĭtum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lătēre, latui, latĭtum.

A Man by the Senſe of Sight *uſes*

To *ſee a Thing*	Vĭdēre, vīdi, vīſum.

By the Senſe of Hearing

To *hear*	Audīre, ivi, itum.

By the Senſe of Smelling

To *ſmell*	˘Odorāri, ŏdorātus ſum.

By the Senſe of Taſting

To *taſte*	Guſtāre, avi, atum.

By the Senſe of Touching

To *touch*	Tangĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum.

Things are alſo perceived by the Ear

To ſound	Sŏnāre, ŏnui, ŏnĭtum.
To *make a Noiſe*	Strĕpĕre, ſtrepui, ſtrepitum.
To *crack, or give a Crack*	Crĕpāre, crepui, crepĭtum.

By the Smell

To *ſmell, or caſt a Smell*	˘Olēre, olui, olĭtum.

By the Taſte

To *taſte of, or ſavour*	Săpĕre, ſapui, & ſapivi.

By the Touch *or* Feeling

To *be cold*	Frĭgĕre, frixi—
To *be warm*	Tĕpēre, tepui—
To *be hot*	Călēre, calui, ĭtum.

A Man *with his* Head *uſes*

To *nod*	Nutāre, avi, atum.
	Nŭere *is out of uſe.*

With his Eyes

To ſpy	[1] Spĕcĕre.
To *diſcern*	[2] Cernĕre, crēvi, crētum.
To *behold, or look to*	Tŭēre, tuĭtus ſum.

With his Mouth

To *breathe*	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To *talk, or ſpeak*	Lŏqui, loquutus ſum.
To *prate, or prattle*	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To *cry out*	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mŭrrīri, ivi, itum.

When Men *ſpeak, they are wont*

To *call*	Vŏcāre, avi, atum.
To *ſay*	Dīcĕre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiĕre, aiſti.
To *tell*	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To *aſk*	Rŏgāre, avi, atum.
To *confeſs*	Fătēri, faſſus ſum.
Or deny	Nĕgāre, avi, atum.

When Men *do not ſpeak, they are ſaid*

To *be ſilent*	Sĭlēre, ſilui—
To *hold their peace*	Tăcēre, tacui, tăcĭtum.

[1] This is not in Uſe, unleſs in its Compound, *Inſpicio, inſpexi, inſpectum,* &c.

[2] You will ſcarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is uſed in this Senſe.

A Man

A Man with his Tongue *uſes*

To *lick*	Lingĕre, linxi, linctum.
To *lap*	Lambĕre, lambi—
To *ſuck*	Sūgĕre, ſuxi, ſuctum.

With his Teeth

To *gnaw*	Rōdĕre, roſi, roſum.
To *champ, or chew*	Mandĕre, manſi, manſum.
To *bite*	Mordēre, mŏmordi, mor-
To *craſh, or gnaſh*	Strīdēre, ſtridi— [ſum.

With his Hand

To *take*	Căpĕre, cēpi, captum.
To *ſnatch*	Răpĕre, rapui, raptum.
To *give*	Dāre, dēdi, dātum.
To *hold*	Tĕnēre, tenŭi, tentum.
To *lay hold of, to catch*	Prendĕre, prenſi, prenſum.

A Man with his Fingers *uſes*

To *crop*	Carpĕre, carpſi, carptum.
To *pluck*	Vellĕre, velli & vulſi, vulſum.

With his Nails

To *claw*	Scābēre, ſcābi—
To *ſcratch*	Scalpēre, ſcalpſi, ſcalptum

With his Feet

To *kick*	Calcāre, avi, atum.
To *go*	Īre, īvi, ītum, *from* Eo.
To *come*	Vĕnīre, vēni, ventum.
To *follow*	Sĕqui, ſequutus ſum.

From the Head *he uſes alſo*

To *ſpit*	Spŭĕre, ſpui, ſpūtum.

From the Bladder

To *make Water*	Meiĕre, minxi, minctum.
	Mingere *is out of uſe.*

From the Stomach *upwards, or the* Guts *downwards,*

To vomit	Vŏmĕre, vomui, vomitum.
To *break Wind*	Pēdĕre, pĕpĕdi, pĕdĭtum.
To *dung*	Cācāre, avi, atum.

The ſeveral Modes *of* Going *are*

To *ſtep, or go*	Grădi, greſſus ſum.
To *go a Foot-pace*	[1] Vādere, vaſi, vaſum.
To *walk*	Ambŭlāre, avi, atum.
To *run*	Currĕre, cŭcurri, curſum.

If a Place be Slippery *he is liable*

To *ſlide, or ſlip*	Lābi, lapſus ſum.
To *ruſh, or tumble*	Rŭĕre, rui, ruĭtum.

If Rough

To *ſtagger, or ſtumble*	Tĭtŭbāre, avi, atum.

If High, *he uſes*

To *climb*	Scandĕre, ſcandi, ſcanſum.

A Man, as to his Geſture, *or different* Poſture *of Body, is ſaid*

To *riſe*	Surgĕre, ſurrexi, ectum.
To *ſtand*	Stāre, ſtēti, ſtātum.
To *ſtretch*	[2] Tendĕre, tĕtendi, tenOr, Tentum.
To *bend*	Flectĕre, flexi, flectum.

[1] This Præter Tenſe and Supine is ſeldom read out of Compoſition.

[2] It formerly made *tendi.*

To

To *lean*	Nīti, nīsus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sĕdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To *fall*	Cădĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum.
To *lie down*	Cŭbāre, cubui, cubitum. *Or*, Cumbĕre.
To *lie along*	Jăcēre, jacui, ĭtum.
To *cling, or cleave to*	Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.
To *hang*	Pendēre, pĕpendi, pensum
If a Man moves *a Thing, he is said*	
To *ſtir, or raiſe it*	C ēre, cīvi.
To *ſhake*	Quătĕre, quaſſi, quaſſum.
To *turn*	Vertĕre, verti, verſum.
To *rub it*	Frĭcāre, fricui, frictum.
To *ſend, to fling*	Mittĕre, miſi, miſſum.
To *caſt*	Jacĕre, jēci, jactum.
To *lead*	Dūcĕre, duxi, ductum.
To thurſt	Trūdĕre, trūſi, trūſum.
To *drive*	Pellĕre, pĕpŭli, pulſum.
To *rowl*	Volvĕre, volvi, vŏlūtum.
To *draw*	Trăhĕre, traxi, tractum.
To *lift, or take up*	[1]Tollĕre, ſuſtuli, ſublātum.
To *bear*	Ferre, tuli, lātum.
To *carry*	Portāre, avi, atum. *Or*, Vehĕre, vexi, vectum.
A Man hath Power	
To *know, or underſtand*	Scīre, ſcīvi, ſcītum.
To *remember*	Mĕmĭniſſe, memini—
To *will*	Velle, volui—
Actions of the Underſtanding *and* Judgment *are*	
To conſider	Conſīderāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mĕditāri, meditatus ſum.
To know, *or take knowledge of*	Noſcĕre, nōvi, nōtum.

[1] It has its Præter Tenſe from the Verb *Suſtollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jŭdicāre, avi, atum.
To *approve, or like*	Prŏbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To *think*	Pŭtāre, avi, atum.
To *believe*	C edĕre, credidi, credĭtum.
To doubt	Dŭbĭtare, avi, atum.
To *truſt*	Fidēre, fiſus ſum.

Paſſions of the Mind *cauſe Men*

To *love*	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīſſe, odi—
To *joy, or rejoice*	Gaudēre, gaviſus ſum.
To *hope*	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To *deſire, or covet*	Cūpīre, ivi, itum.
To *wiſh for*	Optāre, avi, atum.
To *fear*	Tĭmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mĕtuēre, ui—
To *be angry*	Iraſci, irātus ſum.
To *wonder*	Mīrāri, mirātus ſum.
To *be aſhamed*	Pŭdēre, pudui, ĭtum.
To condemn, *or deſpiſe*	[1]Temnĕre, tempſi, temptū.
To *ſcorn*	Spernĕre, ſprēvi, ſprētum.

The Outward Signs *of our* Inward Paſſions are

Of Joy

To *laugh*	Rīdēre, rīſi, rīſum.

Of Sorrow

To *weep*	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To *mourn*	[2]Lugēre, luxi.
To *bewail*	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To *complain*	Quēri, queſtus ſum.
To *groan*	Gĕmīri, gemui, ĭtum.

[1] *Temptum* is hardly uſed out of Compoſition.

[2] *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of

Of Fear

To *tremble*	Trĕmĕre, tremui—
To *wax* pale	Pallĕre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, *he is ſaid*

To *hunger, or be hungry*	¯Esŭrīre, ivi, itum.

When he wants to Drink

To *be thirſty, or dry*	Sĭtīre, ivi, itum.

So when he is Hungry *he uſes*

To *eat*	˘Edĕre, edi, eſum *or* eſum.

As when Thirſty

To *drink*	Bĭbĕre, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum.

Good Things *are ſaid*

To *be* pleaſing, *to pleaſe*	Plăcēre, plācŭi, placĭtum.

Bad Things *uſe*

To *hurt*	Lædĕre, læſi, læſum.
To *be painful, to pain*	Dŏlēre, dolui, ĭtum.
To *affright*	Terrēre, terrui, ĭtum.
To *trouble, or* diſturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To *be harmful, to harm*	Nŏcēre, cui, ĭtum.

A Man as to his Poſſeſſions *is ſaid*

To *have*	Hăbēre, ui, ĭtum.

If he has Nothing, *he is ſaid*

To *be empty*	Văcāre, avi, atum.
To *want, or be without*	Cārēre, carui, carĭtum.
To *want, or need*	˘Egēre, ĕgui.

That

That which he Hath, *he is wont*

To *uſe*	¹Uti, uſus ſum.
To *enjoy*	Frŭi, fructus *or* fruitus ſum.

That which he Diſlikes, *he uſes*

To *change*	Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To *let, let alone*	Sĭnĕre, ſivi, ſitum.
To *leave, or forſake*	Linquĕre, līqui, lictum.

A Man as to his Buſineſs *is ſaid*

To *be able*	Quīre, quivi, quitum.
To ſtudy, *to labour*	Stŭdēre, ſtudui, ĭtum.
To *dare, to venture*	Audēre, auſus ſum.
To *get, or obtain*	¹ Potīri, potītus ſum.

As it is his Duty *all lawful Means of living*

To *try*	Expĕrīri, expertus ſum.
To *ſeek after*	Pĕtĕre, petivi, *or* petii, pĕtĭtum,
So it is	
To *beware, be* cautious	Căvēre, cavi, cautum.
To *care*	Curāre, avi, atum.
To *ſerve, or deſerve*	Mĕrēre, merui, merĭtum. *Or* Merēri, merĭtus ſum.

Therefore he ought

To conſult	Conſŭlĕre, ui, ultum.

The ſeveral Buſineſſes *of Men are*

Of a Phyſician

To *heal or cure*	² Mĕdēri.

Of a Cook

To *dreſs or* cook	Cŏquĕre, coxi, coctum.

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus ſum*.

When

When a Man Eats *a* Meal, *if in the* Morning, *he is ſaid*

To *breakfaſt* | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To *dine* | Prandēre, pranſi, pranſum

If at Night

To *ſup* | Cœnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Buſineſs of a Taylor

To *ſew* | Sŭĕre, ſui, ſutum.
To *patch* | Sarcīre, ſarſi, ſartum.

With a Garment *a Man uſes*

To *cloath or array himſelf* | Amīcīre, amicui, amictum, amicīvi, *ſeldom.*
Alſo
To *put it on* | Induĕre, ui, utum.
Or to put it off | Exuĕre, ui, ūtum.

It is the Buſineſs of a Builder

To *build* | Strūĕre, ſtruxi, ſtructum.

Of a Shepherd

To *feed* | Paſcĕre, pavi, paſtum.
To *milk* | Mulgēre, mulſi, mulſum & mulctum.
To *clip, to ſhear* | Tondēre, tŏtondi, tonſum

Of the Huſbandman

To *ſow* | [1] Sĕrĕre, ſevi, sātum.
To *reap, or mow* | Mĕtĕre, meſſui, meſſum.
To *grind* | Molĕre, molui, molĭtum.

Of the Plowman

To *plow* | Arāre, avi, atum.

[1] But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Aſſerui, Inſerui, Deſerui.*

Of

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To *dig*	Fŏdĕre, fōdi, foſſum.

It belongs to the Maſter *of the* Family

To *call for, or require*	Poſcĕre, pŏpoſci, [1] poſci-
To *bid, or command*	Jŭbĕre, juſſi, juſſum. [tum.
To *forbid*	Vĕtāre, vetui, vetĭtum.
To *bid, or* invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Buſineſs of a KING

To reign	Regnare, avi, atum.
To govern	Gŭbernāre, avi, atum.
To *eſtabliſh*	[2]Sancīre, ſanxi, ſanctum. & ſancitum.

It is the Buſineſs of a School-Maſter

To *teach the* Scholar	Dŏcēre, dŏcui, doctum.
To *admoniſh him*	Mŏnēre, monui, monĭtum
To *adviſe*	Suadēre, ſuaſi, ſuaſum.

If he Does well

To *praiſe* Him *Or Commend*	Laudēre, avi, atum.

If he Does amiſs

To *threaten* Him	Mĭnāri, minatus ſum.
To puniſh	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To *learn*	Diſcĕre, dĭdĭci [3].
To imitate	Imĭtāri, imĭtatus ſum.
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cŏlĕre, colui, cultum.
To *fear, to ſtand in awe*	Vĕrēri, veritus ſum.

[1] Is ſeldom uſed.
[2] Formerly *Sancii & Sancīvi.*
[3] And formerly *diſcĭtum.*

In

In the Church *Men uſe*

To *pray*	Prĕcāri, precātus ſum.
To *beſeech*	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vŏvēre, vōvi, vōtum.

Before a Judge

To *promiſe, or engage*	Spondēre, ſpŏpondi, ſponſum.
To *ſwear*	Jurāre, avi, atuſum, atum.

A Soldier *uſes*

To *make ready, to prepare*	Părāre, avi, atum.
To *fight*	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To *ſtrike*	Icĕre, ici, ictum.
To *beat or overcome*	Vincĕre, vici, victum.
To *tame or ſubdue*	Dŏmāre, domui, ĭtum.
To *pillage or plunder*	Spŏliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To *ſpare*	Parcĕre, peperci, parſum, & parſi, parctum, *ſeldom.*

There are ſeveral Actions *which Men have in* Buſineſs, *as*

WATER	
To *draw*	Haurīre, hauſi, hauſtum.
To *waſh*	Lăvāre, lavi, lōtum, & lautum, & lavātum.
To *pour out*	Fundĕre, fuſi, fuſum.

Divers Things

To number	Nŭmĕrāre, avi, atum.
To *gather, or chuſe*	Lĕgĕre, lēgi, lectum.
To *mix, or mingle*	[1]Miſcēre, miſcui, miſtum.
To *join*	Jungĕre, junxi, junctum.
To *ſcatter*	Spargĕre, ſparſi, ſparſum.
To divide	Dīvĭdĕre, divīſi, divīſum.
To diſtribute, *or give out*	Trĭbuĕre, tribui, tribūtum

[1] Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum.* To

To *cut*	Sĕcāre, sĕcui, ſectum.
To *cleave*	Findĕre, fidi, fiſſum.
To *flaſh*	Scindĕre, ſcĭdi, ciſſum.
To *ſmite, or to back*	Cædĕre, cæcidi, cæſum.
To *prick*	[1]Pungĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctū.
To ſtrangle	Strangūlāre, avi, atum.
To *kill*	[2] Nĕcāre, nĕcāvi.
To *thump, or knock*	Tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunſum.
To *break*	Frangĕre, frēgi, fractum.
To *burſt*	Rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum.
To preſs, *or ſqueeze*	Prĕmĕre, preſſi, preſſum.
To *ſweep, or bruſh*	Verrĕre; verri, verſum.
To purge, *or cleanſe*	Purgāre, avi, atum.
To *rub out*	Delēre, ēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To poliſh	Polīre, ivi, itum.
To *paint*	Pingĕre, pinxi, pictum.
To *write*	Scribĕre, ſcripſi, ſcriptum.

Things that are Looſe, *Men uſe*

To *bind*	Vincīre, vinxi, vinctum.
To *gird*	Cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum.
To *hoop*	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To *looſe, or looſen*	Solvĕre, ſolvi, sŏlūtum.

That which is Shut

To *open*	Pandĕre, pandi, paſſum.

That which is Open

To *ſhut*	Claudĕre, clauſi, clauſum.

[1] Alſo *Punxi*, but this is ſeldom uſed out of Compoſition.

[2] *Necui* is ſeldom uſed. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That

That which is Hid

To *ſhew*	Monſtrāre, avi, atum.

That which ſeems

To *hand, ready to fall*	[1] Mĭnēre, mĭnŭi.
They uſe	
To *prop, ſupport*	Fulcīre, fulſi.

That Men do ſo or ſo, *is becauſe it uſes*

To *like them*	Libēre, libui, libitum.
Or *to be allowed*	Lĭcēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, *they are ſaid*

To exerciſe	Exercēre, ercui, erciſtum.
To *uſe, or to be accuſtomed*	Suēre, ſuevi, ſuetum.
To *uſe, or to be wont*	Sŏlēre, ſolitus ſum.

In Buſineſs *Men uſe*

To *buy*	[2] Emĕre, emi, emptum.
To *ſell*	Vendĕre, vendĭdi, vendĭtum.
To owe	Debēre, debui, debĭtum.

A Man ought

To *begin a* Work	Ordīri, ōrſus ſum.
in order	
To *make, or to do it*	Făcĕre, fēci, factum.
And to carry it on	Gĕrĕre, geſſi, geſtum.
if he deſigns	
To finiſh, *or to end it*	Finīre, ivi, itum.

[1] *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo,* come from this Verb Mĭnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

[2] *Emere* was formerly uſed to Take, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēre, &c.

XXIX. Of

XXIX. Of PRONOUNS.

If you aſk

What it is? *Who or which is it?*	Quid? Quis?

The Anſwer is

I	˘Ego
Or thou	Tū
Himſelf	Sŭi
That	Ille, illa, illud, *Or* ĭs, ĕa, id, *Or* iſte, iſta, iſtud.
One's ſelf	Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum.
This	Hic, hæc, hoc.
The ſame	Idem, eădem, idem.
Another	Alius, alia, aliud.
Some one	Quidam, quædam, quoddam.
Any	Ullus, ulla, ullum.
None	[1] Nullus, nulla, nullum.
That, which, who	Qui, quæ, quod.

If you aſk

Which, or whether of the two	˘Uter, utra, utrum.
It is	
Either, or one of the two	Alter, altĕra, altĕrum.
Neither of the two	[2] Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

[1] As *None* is as much as *No one*, ſo is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

[2] As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, ſo is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If

If you aſk

Whoſe is it?	Cūjus?

The Anſwer is, it is

Mine	Mĕus, a, um.
Thine	Tŭus, a, um.
His own	Sŭus, a, um.
Ours	Noſter, noſtra, noſtrum.
Yours	Veſter, veſtra, veſtrum.
Their own	Sŭus, sŭa, sŭum.

If you aſk

Of what Tribe or Country is he?	Cūjas, ātis.

The Anſwer is, he is

Of our Tribe or Country	Noſtras, ātis.
Of your Tribe or Country	Veſtras, ātis.

XXX. Of ADVERBS.

Adverbs *of* Aſking *are*

Whether? Or, no?	NUM? An? Ne?
Why?	Quāre? Cur?

Of Affirming

Yes, yea	Imo, næ.
Yes, indeed	Quidem.

Of Denying

No, not	Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Queſtion be made by

Where?	Ubi?

The Anſwer is by

Here	Hic.
There	Ibi.
Any where	Uſquam.
No where	Nuſquam.
Far off	Procul.
Nigh	Prope.

If the Queſtion is

Whence?	Unde?

The Anſwer is

Hence	Hinc.
Thence	Inde.

If the Queſtion is

Whither?	Quo?

The Anſwer is

Hither	Huc.

Of

Of Time

If the Queſtion is

When?	Quando?

The Anſwer is

Then	Tunc, tum.
When I came	Cum.
Yeſterday	Hĕri.
Erewhile, ſometime ſince	Dūdum.
Long ago	Olim.
Now	Nunc.
Streight, by-and-by	Mox.
At any Time, ever	Unquam.
Never	Nunquam.

If the Queſtion is

How long?	Quamdiu

The Anſwer is

A long Time	Diu.
While	Dum.
Until	Dōnec.

If you aſk

How oft?	Quŏtĭes?

The Anſwer is

Once	Sĕmel.
Twice	Bis.
Thrice	Ter.
Four times	Quăter.
Oft, or Oftentimes	Sæpe.
Always	Semper.

If you aſk

How Doth he act ?	Quomŏdo ?

The Anſwer is

So, thus	Sic, Ita.
Raſhly	Tĕmĕre.
In vain	Fruſtra,
Together	Sĭmul.

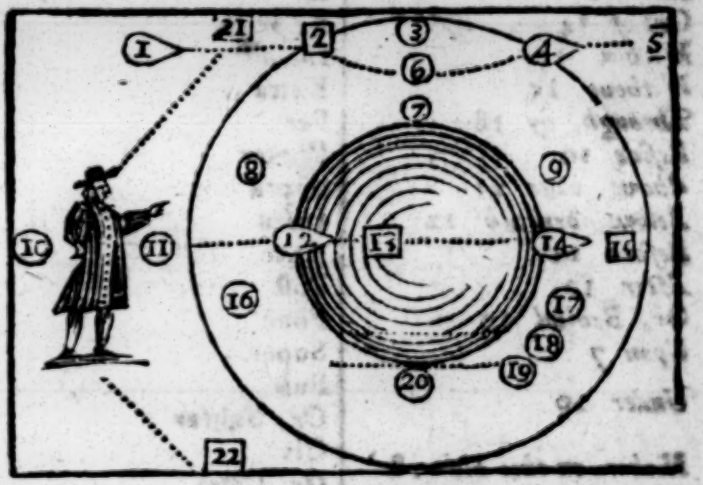
If you aſk

How Great is he ?	Quam ?

The Anſwer is

As great	Tam.
As I	Quam.
More Great	Măgis.
Than I	Quam.

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepoſitions *which reſpect* Space *in general, are*

TO 1	[1] AD
From 4	A, ab, *or* abs
At, or nigh 2	Apud
Off 5	
Over, or on the other Side 3	Trans

[1] In this Picture, the Oval Figures, ſuch are (1) (4), *&c.* denote the *Prepoſitions*, which tend to MOTION; the ſquare Figures, ſuch are (2) (21) ſignify the REST of that MOTION: The round Figures, ſuch are (3) (6) repreſent the *Prepoſitions* which indifferently refer to REST or MOTION.

About 6	Circa *Or,* Circum
Into 12	In
Out of 14	E, *or* ex
Within 13	Intra
Without 15	Extra
Through, by 18	Per
Beside 19	Præter
Above, over 21	Sūpra
Below, beneath 22	Infra
Before 11	Ante
After 10	Poſt
Or, Behind 10	Pōne
Upon 7	Super
Under 20	Sub *Or,* Subter
Hither, on this Side 8	Cis *Or,* Cītra
Beyond 9	Ultra
Betwixt, or between 16	Inter
Againſt, over againſt 17	Adverſus

The other Prepoſitions *are*

Againſt	Contra
Towards	Erga
Beſide, nigh to	Juxta
For, becauſe of	Ob
With one, in one's keeping	Pĕnes
Nigh to, and for	Propter
After, according to	Sĕcundum
By, cloſe by	Sĕcus
With, together with	Cum
Without, not with	Abſque
Before, in one's Preſence	Cōram
Out of Sight, privily	Clam
Before, in Sight of	Pălam

From

From and concerning	Dē
Before, more than	Præ
For, inſtead of	Pro
Without, not with	Sĭne
Up to	Tēnus.

XXXII. Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A*ND*	ET, que, atque
Alſo, too	Quoque
Neither, nor	Nĕque, nec
Either, or	Aut, vel, ve
But	Sed, aſt, at, autem
Becauſe	Quia
For	Nām, Enim
If	Si
Unleſs	Ni, Nĭſi
Therefore	Ergo, Igĭtur
Although	Quanquam
Yet, nevertheleſs	Tămen
That	Ut
So	Ita
As	Ut

XXXIII. Of INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Oh!*	O!
Soho!	Eho! Heus! Hem!
Lo! Behold!	En! Ecce!
Well-a-day! Wo!	Hei! Væ!
Phy! Piſh!	Phy! Au!
Huſh! Whiſt!	St! Au!

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